The New-York Times.

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THE WAR.

A Battle in Progress Near Paris Yesterday.

Paris Defended by 375,000 of the National Guard.

Reported Reoccupation of Mantes by Prussians.

THE SIEGE OF METZ.

Bourbaki Reported to Have Made a Successful Sortie.

Cannonading for Three Days at Pont-a-Mousson.

Eighty Thousand Germans Pushing for Lyons and Belport.

A Truce Asked at Soissons to Bury the French Dead.

The Duke of Nassau Shot by Francs-Tireurs.

SIEGE OF PARIS.

Fighting to the North of the City—Fort d'Ivry to Hold Out—The National Guard in Paris—Operations About the City—The Prussian Siege Train.

TOURS, Oct. 2—Morning.—An engagement is now going on near St. Germain on the road to Beauvais. [The Beauvais road leaves Paris on the north.]

CAUTION OF THE BESIEGERS.

The besiegers have hitherto kept themselves carefully beyond the range of the guns on the walls of the capital, and the defenders are impatient at their inactivity.

NO SURRENDER.

The Commander of Fort d'Ivry declares he will not surrender his post on any terms. [Fort d'Ivry is on the southern and eastern side of Paris, near the junction of the Seine and Marne.]

THE DEFENSIVE FORCE.

The National Guard now in active service at Paris numbers 375,000 men. This immense force rapidly consumes the supplies of food on hand.

In the fight of the 23d, 8,000 Prussians were engaged.

It was reported at Evreux, yesterday, that 4,000 Prussians had occupied Mantes.

THE GERMAN SIEGE TRAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Germans before Paris are probably receiving their siege-train today. The heavy guns used at Toul do not form a part of it; they have been sent to another destination. The restoration of bridges and tunnels on the German lines of communication is nearly complete. The royal head-quarters will soon be removed to a point nearer the city walls.

The Reports of Pillaging—Balloon Mails—Count d'Eu Offers His Services to the Republic—The Need of France.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The reports of pillaging of the houses of absent families by the mob of Paris come again to us today, but they do not seem to be based on any other foundation than the nomination by Gen. TROCHU of two military Courts for the trial of such offenses, which is no more than a necessary precaution.

The Prussians are anxious to create the belief that there is disunion in the capital.

MAILS BY BALLOON.

The balloon post from Paris promises to be regular and successful, and I hope to receive again periodically the correspondence of the NEW-YORK TIMES from that City. The Post-office administration of Paris publishes the regulations for sending letters by it.

SEARCHING COURIERS.

The couriers of the various foreign legations in Paris are subjected to a strict search by the Prussians in passing through the lines.

COMTE D'EU.

I heard yesterday from an Orleanist source that the Comte D'EU is coming or has already come to Europe to offer his services to the French Republic.

A competent military leader is what is most needed in France just now. R.

OTHER BESIEGED CITIES.

Reported Successful Sortie from Metz—Bazaine and the Defense—Soissons—A Truce to Bury the Dead.

TOURS, Oct. 2.—A dispatch from Toul says for three days cannonading has been heard in the direction of Pont-à-Mousson. It was reported that Gen. BOURBAKI had made a successful sortie from Metz, and that the Prussian loss in killed was very heavy.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

It is understood that the National Guard of Metz will undertake to defend the place if Marshal BAZAINE succeeds in cutting his way out.

BELFORT AND LYONS.

BERLIN, Oct. 1—3 P. M.—Eighty thousand Landwehr reserves from the North Baltic sea-coasts are being pushed through here for the front, for operations against Belfort and Lyons.

SOISSONS.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The siege of Soissons continues. Sorties of the garrison have been repulsed by the Randsburg, Woldenburg and Frankfort Landwehr and the Thirteenth Corps. The French have asked for a truce for the burial of their dead. The losses of the Germans have been trifling.

STRASBOURG.

Parole of Captured Officers—Spoils Taken—Reception of Gen. Uhrich at Tours—Relief for the Citizens from King William.

BERLIN, Oct. 1.—Five hundred of the officers captured at Strasbourg were paroled not to serve during the war. One hundred preferred captivity.

CAPTURES.

The total number of guns already captured by the Germans is 1,072. One million francs, belonging to the Government, were found in the bank at Strasbourg, and eight millions which are alleged to be private property.

GERMAN REJOICINGS.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The occupation of Strasbourg by the Germans was solemnized on the 30th ult., by religious services in the Church of St. Thomas.

GEN. UHRICH AT TOURS.

TOURS, Oct. 2.—Gen. UHRICH, the heroic commander of Strasbourg, arrived here last night. He was met at the city gates by the Ministers and an immense crowd of people and escorted to the Archiepiscopal Palace, where he is installed as a public guest. He was repeatedly cheered by the people, and on reaching the palace the General made a brief speech, returning thanks to the Ministers and the people for the warmth of his reception. This was received with loud and prolonged cheers.

Minister CREMIEUX replied to the General with eloquent words of praise for his courageous defense of Strasbourg.

Gen. UHRICH will receive a grand ovation to-morrow.

A DONATION.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The King of Prussia has sent 5,000 thalers to the relief of the inhabitants of Strasbourg.

THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

The Coming Vote for Members—Object of the Early Election—Hopes of External Aid—Jules Favre's Circular.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The proclamation of the Government Delegation at Tours, ordering elections to take place on the 16th of October, is regarded with satisfaction here, as it promises to give a new direction to the apparently hopeless current of French affairs.

It will have the effect of depriving Count VON BISMARCK of his pretext for not listening to reason, that there is no Government to treat with capable of giving guarantees.

It will also insure a vigorous support to the measures of the new Administration from all parts of the country, and revive the spirit of a demoralized but gallant people. R.

THE GOVERNMENT PROCLAMATION.

TOURS, Oct. 2.—The Government issued a proclamation today, in which, referring to the change in the day appointed for the elections to the Constituent Assembly, they explain that the earlier date, Oct. 16, was decided upon with the view of facilitating negotations for an armistice. The Government trusts the courage of the defenders of Paris, aided by events outside, may bring deliverance before that time; but should the situation remain unchanged, the Assembly will inspire the army and the nation with fresh hope and courage.

M. FAVRE'S CIRCULAR.

The Government here is informed, through dispatches from the Prefects of Departments and other officials, that the circulars of JULES FAVRE, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, produce as good effect in France as they do abroad.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Government of French Territory Occupied by German Troops—Prussian Humiliation of France—Reported Shooting of the Duke of Nassau by Francs-Tireurs.

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—A royal decree has been issued ordering those districts of France occupied by the Armies of Germany, and not included in the jurisdictions of the Governors of Alsace and Lorraine, to submit to the Grand Duke of MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN as Governor.

A DENIAL FROM BISMARCK.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—BISMARCK formally denies that any disposition exists on the part of Prussia to make France a second-rate Power.

RUMORED DEATH OF THE DUKE OF NASSAU.

The *Echo du Nord*, of Lille, reports that the Duke of NASSAU and his secretary were shot and killed by Francs-Tireurs while passing through the country in a carriage.

The Prussian Embassy here has received no official information of the shooting of the Duke of NASSAU.

A lead coffin, covered with rich trappings and escorted by a large number of Mecklenburg troops, passed through Toul on the 29th ult., and on the next day two similar coffins were escorted through the town.

The Reported French Successes at Paris Discredited in Washington—No Evidence of Reopened Communications—Prussia's Position.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The alleged defeat of the Prussian Crown Prince, and the reopening of communication between Paris and Tours, is thoroughly discredited here. Nothing has been heard from Minister WASHBURNE; whereas, if communication had been restored, as reported, he would undoubtedly have availed himself of the opportunity to report the situation in Paris to the State Department. The belief is gaining ground here, however that affairs in France are assuming new shape, less favorable for the Prussians, and that it is now well nigh impossible to avoid complications which must seriously embarrass the position of Prussia. Notwithstanding the alleged failure of M. THIERS' mission to St. Petersburg, it is believed Russia is arming with great rapidity with a view to decisive action when the situation shall be ripe for it. England's forced abandonment of her policy of non-intervention is also deemed exceedingly probable. A magnanimous offer of peace after Sedan by Prussia, it is believed, would have left that Power in a far stronger position than she is now likely to occupy.

The French Sortie of the 30th—Defeat of the Attacking Party.

[The following appeared in the Sunday edition of the TIMES:]

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Advices from Versailles by way of Rouen, up to the 30th of September, have been received here, and contain the following news:

The spade work which has been going on quietly and vigorously for the past three or four days in the Crown Prince's army, was suddenly interrupted at 6 o'clock this morning by a sharp attack of the enemy. The French in force made a sortie from the city in the direction of Forts D'Issy and Montroug. They attacked the Sixth Corps, occupying the right of the Crown Prince's army, at the same time that another large force, said to be under the command of Gen. DUCROT, advanced from the direction of St. Cloud and attacked the Eleventh and Fifth Corps. The object of the attack was evidently to interrupt the works of the investing force. The French force drove the Prussians from their positions and occupied them before reinforcements could come up. Immediately after the attack commenced the Crown Prince and staff hastened from their quarters at Versailles to the field of action. The French troops advanced under the cover of a heavy fire from their forts, the advance posts of the Sixth Corps meantime falling back to the main line. After nearly three hours' hard fighting, during which the Prussian lines were unshaken, the French gave way before the heavy fire of artillery, retreating toward their forts. As soon as the backward movement commenced by the French, the Fifth German Corps took the offensive, vigorously following the retreating French, cutting off their flight, and capturing many prisoners. The French troops behaved better than on former occasions where they have attacked the Prussians, but they were compelled to retreat in disorder. The Prussian loss is roughly estimated at four or five hundred. Over four hundred prisoners were taken.

Every day increases the strength of the Prussian positions.

An Aeronautic Dispatch from Paris—Experience of the Voyager—Affairs in the City—Bird's Eye View of the Environs.

[The following appeared in the Sunday edition of the TIMES:]

TOURS, Oct. 1.—M. TISSANDER, the aeronaut, has already arrived here from Paris. He publishes in the journals an interesting narrative of his balloon trip, and the situation of affairs in Paris at the time he left. He started from that city at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. No Prussians were to be seen near Paris. A complete silence reigned about the city. There were no people to be seen on the roads leading to the city, and no boats of any kind on the river. On nearing Versailles the Prussians were observed in great numbers in camp.

RECEPTION FROM THE GERMANS.

M. TISSANDER dropped among them great numbers of the proclamation of the Government officers, which had been printed in the German language for that express purpose. The Germans opened a sharp fire on the balloon, but the range was too long and no damage was done. On arriving over Houdan, fifteen miles south-west of Mantes, the balloon began to fall, and M. TISSANDER was obliged to throw out ballast. Fortunately he had several packages of newspapers which answered the purpose, and he was not obliged to throw over his letters or sacrifice anything valuable. The balloon then rose rapidly, and was carried along to a point near Dreux, in the Department of Eure-et-Loire, many miles west of the Prussian lines. M. TISSANDER descended slowly, until he came within hailing distance of a few peasants, whom he now saw for the first time. These assured him that there was no danger of capture, as no Prussians had yet been seen in the neighborhood. M. TISSANDER therefore alighted on reaching an open spot favorable to his project. The balloon was properly secured, and the letters, 25,000 in number, were placed in sacks and taken to the Post-office at Dreux, whence they will be forwarded in all directions wherever the lines of communication are uninterrupted. A special locomotive was placed at the command of M. TISSANDER, at Dreux, in which he came forward to Tours, with a large number of dispatches to the Government.

ASPECT OF PARIS.

Relative to matters in Paris he says: "The city is admirably defended. More than 500,000,000 soldiers are behind the walls. These are all well armed and disciplined. The firing from the forts has been so accurate that the Prussians have been baffled in their attempts to erect batteries. The city is perfectly tranquil. Nearly all the shops are open as usual, and the public squares are occupied by the troops, which are there drilled and exercised. The Boulevards next to the fortifications, and the Champ de Mars, in the western part of the city, have been given up to the barracks for the Garde Mobile. At 10 o'clock in the evening all the cafés are closed, and a constant watch is kept throughout the night. The forts are supplied with electric lights, which are found to be admirably adapted for guarding against surprises. There is neither butter nor fruit to be had anywhere in the city, and fresh meat will soon be scarce. There is, however, no lack or salted provisions, and of flour the supply is sufficient for six months."

CITY WAR NEWS.

The German War Fund Collection.

Consul-General JOHANNES ROESSING has made another remittance of war funds collected by the German Patriotic Aid Societies in this City and in the interior, to the amount of 15,000 thalers, making a total of 210,000 thalers transmitted by him to Berlin. The Consul reports that advices from San Francisco state that $73,000 in gold has been raised there, of which $25,000 was raised by a promenade concert, which was arranged by a committee of ladies, and continued for four days. The ladies of the German Club of Hoboken collected $966, which was paid over to the Consul-General.

The German Ladies' Committee, engaged in making arrangements for the fair to be opened on the 17th inst., at the armory of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, are active in making collections, and arrangements have been made to open a post-office and a picture and art gallery in the armory; also, a refreshment department and mineral water stands. A vocal and instrumental concert will be given in the armory every evening during the continuance of the fair.

The German Ladies' Aid Society of Williamsburg yesterday opened a fair at the Town Hall, Williamsburg, which will be continued for a week, and will, no doubt, be attended with good results, as the numerous attendance on the first day indicates.

Positivists on the War—American Intervention Urged.

At a meeting of the association of gentlemen styling themselves American Positivists, yesterday, the following resolutions with regard to the present European war crisis were adopted:

Resolved, That we, American Positivists, warmly sympathise with our English brethren in the efforts they are making to have the Republic of France recognized by the Great Powers of Europe, and we join in their demand that the civilized world shall intervene to protect the soil of France from dismemberment and her people from unnecessary humiliation.

Resolved, That in our opinion the time has come when the United States of America should make a new departure in its international policy; that hereafter we should intervene actively in all the great questions in debate between the nations, so as to settle difficulties, prevent wars, and advance free institutions.

Resolved, That while the policy of national isolation was an eminently wise and prudent one when the United States had but just begun its career, while it was in debt, feeble, its institutions all experiments, it is so no longer in view of its changed circumstances. We should aim to do not what WASHINGTON counseled in 1792, but what he would urge were he alive now. Then we had but 3,000,000 of people; now we have 40,000,000; then, we were poor and our Government an experiment; now, we are rich and mighty, and our institutions are established; then, we were distant in point of time from the rest of the civilized world; now, our communications are instantaneous; then, we had few interests in common with Europe; now, all the interests of every nation are common to the whole earth.

Resolved, That we call upon the Administration of President GRANT to sternly protest against the continuance of this shocking war by the Prussian King WILLIAM; the main armies of France destroyed, and the usurping dynasty prisoners or in exile, there is nothing for him to fight for but spoliation, dismemberment, and the humiliation of a brave and noble people.

Resolved, That as France intervened to help us when in national affliction, so we now should help her in her sore extremity.

Resolved, That in our opinion much of the corruption and meanness of our political life is due to the selfish and isolated view we take of our international relations. It will infuse a new dignity into our political contests when the themes for discussion are those in which all humanity are interested.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to representative English Positivists, to President GRANT, Minister WASHBURNE and M. JULES FAVRE.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

BELEAGUERED PARIS.

War Rumors—Approach of the Enemy—Prussians at Charenton—Discipline in the Army—The Chase for Spies—Attack on Marshal Vaillant—The Approaching Elections.

From Our Military Correspondent.

PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 17, 1870.

The thousand and one rumors and false alarms, now afloat in Paris, give us a sure indication of the proximity of the enemy. Yesterday we had three important rumors, all of them having more or less influence upon the population. It was said that fighting had begun beyond Vincennes; that the enemy was preparing to attack Fort Charenton, and that six hundred Uhlans had occupied the wood of Meudon, and had appeared upon the heights of Clamart. Upon considering these rumors I saw that the two first were not so very unreasonable, but that the last was entirely out of the question. Yet three of the leading daily papers asserted it as beyond a doubt. The night previous I had seen bands of peasants entering the city, who told me that they came from Joinville, toward which place the Prussians were advancing. They had crossed just before the destruction of the bridge, and a small body of Uhlans had come in sight across the Marne late in the evening. This is not far from Vincennes—near enough, at least, to give rise to the first rumor, when taken in connection with the fact that Gen. VINOY led thirty thousand troops of the line to Vincennes last night, for the purpose of contesting the passage of the Marne. What gave more weight to this report was the fact that firing has been heard during the day on that side of the city; but we now have that explained by an order from Gen. TAMISIER, who says that there will be practice firing at the forts between certain hours. The second rumor came almost as naturally, for a band of Prussian cavalry did appear at Creteil, but a little way beyond the guns of Fort Charenton, and in a sharp corner, formed by the Seine and the Marne. The commandant of Charenton gives us the fact officially, and adds that the Uhlans sabred several "marauders." I take this to be a verbal mistake of the telegraph for the French word for market-gardeners, as Creteil is filled with that class, it furnishing Paris with a large quantity of garden-sauce and vegetables. But only a squadron of cavalry appeared here, and for a reason which I can well understand. They were the flank pickets of the force marching toward the Seine, and which appeared at Villeneuve-St. Georges last night. No General would attempt to cross the river under the guns of Fort Charenton, and no demonstration was intended to be made in that direction. It is very probable that the Prussians are now placing their pontoons across the Seine, they having crossed a force last night to protect the work.

A RECONNOISSANCE.

Had not the report of the Uhlans at Meudon came before this news, I should say that it had given rise to the third rumor of which I speak, but when it was published, no Prussian force had reached the Seine. The idea of there being six hundred cavalry, then, at Meudon and Clamart, near ten miles from the main body, and liable to be cut off at any moment, was simply absurd. Even if it could be true, a French journalist should blush to write the news, for nothing but a complete scare on the part of the French could save that force from capture or destruction. But the *Figaro* and other papers asserted it so positively, and it was so generally gossipped about the streets, that I went out to make a reconnoissance of my own. There were no signs of the enemy, but, on the contrary, French soldiers were aiding the peasants in saving their crops to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Prussians. The wood of Meudon was as green and quiet as ever, while Clamart showed no signs of having been visited by the enemy. An attempt was made to burn the wood at Meudon, but owing to the recent heavy rains it would not take fire, and only the outskirts showed evidences of the attempt. Considering its nearness to the city, this wood might well be burned, for it can be used to advantage by the enemy; but as for the other woods and forests along the Marne, which were not in the least defended, their destruction was simply a piece of crazy bravado. If superior orders were really given to that effect, they must have proceeded from a head in a state of "political or patriotic exaltation"—in the condition of the sergeant who blew up the citadel at Laon.

THE SITUATION.

Setting aside the false rumors, I have here indicated the positions occupied by the Southern Army yesterday morning. The advance, yesterday, was not great, but troops were massed near the Seine, ready to cross at any moment. This corps is taking the course which I indicated in a telegram some time ago—a course easily foreseen, and the most natural one to take. Crossing the Seine at or near Villeneuve-St. Georges, it will pass in the vicinity of Longjumeau to the rear of Versailles. Once established there it will push forward by the wood of Meudon to plant its batteries upon the heights of Clamart, and—if the city is bombarded—open fire upon Vaugirard. From that point the city could be greatly damaged as far as the boulevards D'Enfer and Mont-Parnasse. The Northern Army is marching upon St. Denis. Day before yesterday the cavalry had reached Chantilly, where the races are held, and one of the prettiest and greenest towns in the vicinity of Paris, cutting the railroad there, capturing one train and firing harmlessly upon another. They then went on toward Creil, and I can only hope that they did not reach the Northern Railroad in time to cut off my last letters. No more trains are running over that line, and our only communication with England is by the route to Havre. There is another way, by Brest, or by the road to Britany to St. Malo, and I presume that it will be the last route open. It is said that a Prussian force will be sent to occupy Havre. Meantime, the cavalry has pushed on toward St. Denis also, and, unless it was another false alarm, the ubiquitous Uhlans were seen yesterday within sixteen miles of this city. That is the general military situation from one point of view, but as to the future operations those outside can judge better than we in Paris. It would be a vain task to attempt extracting an atom of good sense from the speculations of the Parisian journalists, for in the first place they know nothing themselves, and if they had facts to go upon their peculiar state of mind would render their opinions valueless. There is a tone of childish petulance about nearly all of them, and they are fretting because the other nations of Europe will not help them drive the Germans from France. They believe that they are fighting the battle of the world and of civilisation, and they are highly displeased because the world will not see it in the same light. I wish that this was the only thing in which they showed childishness, for that is a feeling common to all nations when in trouble; but there are other things not so easily excused. It does not show much wisdom to deny that the Government which got eight millions of votes in May last was, for the time, the chosen Government of the people of France; nor does it show much manliness to throw the entire blame of the war upon NAPOLEON, when only a few weeks ago the streets of Paris rang with the cry of "A Berlin," while thousands of people sang it out far more loudly and clearly than they have ever shouted "Vive la Republique." In justice to the journalists of Paris I must say that the best of them, the coolest heads, the best thinkers, have left the pen to take up the Chassepot or the sword.

FRENCH INSTABILITY.

The past two months have given us a better view of French instability and changefulness than we could have seen in fifty years of peace. The rapid transitions in public sentiment have been positively startling. When M. JULES FAVRE's very injudicious circular appeared there was a unanimous cry for war, and a renewed enthusiasm, which fell away again at the news of the victorious advance of the enemy. Again it blazed up brightly with the sad news from Laon, only to sink again with the rumors of peace. For three days not a cry was heard, not a single band of promenaders chanted the "Marseillaise." There was a prospect of peace, and public feeling sunk almost to lethargy. But it is a good trait to be observed that as the danger draws nearer the enthusiasm rises again, and the men march out bravely and jauntily to meet the overwhelming force coming against their cherished city. I have just been watching a regiment of the Mobiles suddenly called out, and I saw, at a late hour last night, several battalions called from their comfortable quarters. The call was sounded in the streets, and in half an hour, chatting and laughing gaily, they were ready to depart. It was one of the first chilly nights of Autumn, but there was not a man who lagged behind. These men, at 10 o'clock at night, were called out to Vincennes, where the enemy was expected to attempt crossing the Marne. Today nearly all hope of peace has died out, and once more the war enthusiasm is beginning, with a kind of chivalric resolution to fight to the death. The French fight bravely, they make the most gallant charges imaginable, they die like men, and in success are the best soldiers in the world; but the worst of these sudden changes is that they are apt to come upon the battle-field with the first check to their arms. They have fought well in the field against crushing numbers; let us see what they will do when military works make the forces more nearly equal.

WANT OF DISCIPLINE.

But I must say here that the first great fault of the French military organization is its want of discipline. One sees it in everything, and at the present moment more than ever before. Yesterday a foreign officer, who has been among the Germans, was giving me an account of their admirable discipline, and he remarked, among other things, upon their manner of entering railroad trains. Every Colonel knows well the annoyance and vexation of getting his regiment into a train at a given hour, not to mention the minutes, and there are few officers who will not admit that their patience has been more severely tried by this work than by almost any other of the campaign. It is tedious to see a French regiment enter a train, and I believe it is a rare thing to get one off on time. With the Germans it is done in the most perfect order. The sergeants have small whistles, which they pipe like boatswains' calls. At the first whistle, the men spring into line; at the second, they throw their knapsacks into the vans; at the third, they mount in order, according to their company numbers. I do not know just how far this regularity is carried, but it will be seen that if every man is made to call off his company number as he enters, the first sergeant knows just which man is missing or late, and the officer of the guard makes a note of it on the spot. At this time there is a fearful want of discipline in the National Guard, and the Mobiles. The Republic immediately gave them the right of electing their officers, and, as they feel that they have the right of deposing them, also, an officer only holds his position so long as he pleases his men. The two companies raised in my street elected for Captains, one a barber, the other a restaurateur. The barber had been a soldier, and does very well—indeed, he makes a very good officer, but the patron of the café seems to be continually marching for clients. Every day I see incidents which bring to my mind the fatal defect of the late Confederate Army. "We are gentlemen," they were wont to say, "most of us better than our officers, and we want to be treated like gentlemen," which meant that they were to be allowed to do pretty much as they pleased. "We are citizens," cry the National Guards, and they quickly rebel against any severities of discipline.

EXCESSES.

I am sorry to say that, under the plea of chasing spies from the city, great excesses are now being committed, and a foreigner who speaks the language badly is never safe from the mob. A passport, *en règle*, is of small service at the moment, for the crowd will not listen to you, and many Americans have been roughly handled while being carried before the nearest Mayor. The officials always apologise so heartily that one goes away content. But I believe that, in a majority of cases, there is some kind of imprudence on the part of the stranger. I have been in all kinds of places, even about the forts, and have never had a word said to me. This may be partly due to a military decoration which I won some years ago, but I believe it is more due to the fact that I do not ask imprudent questions, nor make a display of a note-book. An American correspondent had a very rude moment not long ago, because he asked a soldier the name of his regiment, its strength and destination, ostentatiously putting the information down in his book. If one will be a correspondent in time of war, the fact had better be kept a secret. So far as my experience goes "special correspondents" are a dreadful nuisance in the army. Of course there are exceptions; but while the larger, influential papers can afford to send men of military experience, with money enough to meet all expenses in the way of mess bills or forage, there will always be a crowd of others who must be rationed, and who have neither military nor social tact; and this is particularly the case in foreign armies, where the first requisite is a knowledge of the language. I presume the French Army would have permitted, say from thirty to fifty correspondents of the leading journals of the world, who came well accredited, but for the fact that there were a thousand applications before a blow had been struck. I am informed by a lady who was very much beloved by the Imperial family, that the Emperor was in favor of admitting a few correspondents, but was overruled by LEBŒUF. "The Specials" have conquered; they have had their revenge, for LEBŒUF is a dead man to all intents and purposes at this moment, and he will never recover from his deep disgrace. That he betrayed his master is now as clear as daylight.

THE ARREST OF MARSHAL VAILLANT.

In connection with the abuses which come from the search for spies, I intended to mention the rude treatment given to Marshal VAILLANT by the National Guards and "the people." There was a cry that he had come to examine the works in the name of the Emperor, and the crowd fell upon him, while the Guards broke ranks to join in the injury. It was the old man, now nearly sixty years of age, who superintended the building of the fortifications, and he had gone to visit the bastions as a member of the "Committee of Defense," with a regular pass signed by TROCHU. Cries of "Hang him"—"à la lanterne" were raised, but the old soldier was pushed into a cab by some regular officers and hurried to the office of TROCHU. Even there the hooting crowd followed him, and he was only saved from its fury by citizen GARNIER-PAGES. But for two hours "the people" waited outside to attack the old man when he appeared. LEBŒUF will surely be hanged if caught in Paris.

TROUBLES WITH SOCIALISTS.

The troubles with the Socialists are not yet over, and every day some new fact crops out to show a growing discontent among the exiles. Some of them are already issuing manifestoes, beginning "after twenty years of exile," more or less, and offering themselves as the representatives of the people. An announcement of a meeting to be presided over by VICTOR HUGO, ROLLIN, BLANC and RYATT, was published for the purpose of protesting against the moderation of the Provisional Government, but I imagine that the meeting has been forbidden by authority. Gen. CLUSERET and PASCHAL GROUSSET have been temporarily suppressed. But meetings are held everywhere, and at a reunion at the Ecole de Medicine, last night, I heard speakers abuse the Government as strongly as they abused the Empire. They also showed very hard feelings toward the King of Prussia for daring to propose that the Regency should be restored, and the gist of the arguments was that some more strongly revolutionary men (themselves doubtless) must be put in charge of the Government.

APPROACHING ELECTIONS.

Preparations for the next elections go on, and electioneering tricks are planned, as actively as if the Prussian Army was not under the guns of Fort Charenton. The Imperial correspondence to be edited and revised by hostile hands, is to be published at once as an electioneering document. Many hints are daily thrown out for political purposes, which tend to rouse the passions of the people. One of these is that the old sergents de ville had made an attempt to seize this correspondence, but had been defeated. As the old *gendarmes* are, to a man, in the army and at the front, of course there is no truth in this story. Another thing proved more serious. The *Figaro* had a notice of the Crown diamonds, which, it half-way confesses, the Empress did not steal, and recommends the immediate sale of these jewels, and the use of the money by the Republic. The reason given is that the easiest way of getting rid of royalty is to destroy the emblems of royalty. The effect of such words upon minds in a state of "patriotic exaltation," can be readily imagined, and no one can wonder that an attempt to fire the Tuileries was made that night. The fire was put out before it had done much damage, and the authors were so evident that no one has dared charge the Imperialists with the crime. W. E.

THE INVADING HOST.

Occupation of Rheims—Misery and Starvation Among the People—The Prussian Route—Emigration in the Future.

From a Special Correspondent.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA,
RHEIMS, Thursday, Sept. 8, 1870.

Up to Saturday, the 3d inst., this city was occupied by the French, *i. e.*, about ten or twelve thousand soldiers were quartered in Rheims and the outskirts. According to some information they may have numbered even eighteen thousand men, but then full half were Garde Mobile. In the evening of the 3d and during the night following the troops suddenly left for parts unknown. On the ensuing morning a small detachment of Prussian Lancers appeared, speedily followed by a regiment of Hussars, and three or four regiments of infantry. Save by a single shot, said to have been fired by accident at the door-step of a café, and immediately responded to by a volley, the entry was peaceable. The whole was executed in the same quiet way as when the Prussians took possession of Nancy and Chalons. The King and staff arrived on Monday, the 5th, at noon, and head-quarters were established at the palace of the Archbishop, whose splendid mansion adjoins the Cathedral. The necessary arrangements were soon made with the French municipal authorities, and the soldiers billeted throughout the city. M. STIEBER, the Chief of Police of the City of Berlin, has been appointed President or Governor of the Department of the Marne, with the title of "Prefet." The city itself remains in charge of the Municipal Council, acting, of course, under the directions of the Prefet. This measure is probably a wise one, inasmuch as Rheims harbors a large population of laboring classes.

MISERY.

There are in this city upward of thirty establishments for the manufacture of woolen cloths, employing, I am told, nearly ten thousand work-people. As all trade has been for some time at a stand-still, these people, with their families, are nearly at a point of starvation. The public squares and the approaches to the City Hall are filled with working men clamoring for bread and protection at the hands of the civic authorities. Much is done in Germany and elsewhere to aid the sick and wounded soldiers, but it strikes me forcibly that there exists a greater necessity to do something in aid of the poor starving population of Frenchmen. If I am mistaken in saying that there is an immediate necessity, and if it can be proved that there is still enough to eat, my reply is emphatic in asserting that the existing supply is insufficient; it will not enable the population to subsist many months, nay, perhaps many weeks. Frenchmen, as a rule, live from hand to mouth; they do not provide for a rainy day. I heartily wish my prophecy may not prove correct, but, in my humble opinion, with an approaching Winter the greatest amount of misery will be the consequence. With all the benevolence which the Prussian King undoubtedly possesses in a very large degree, I fear he is too much of a soldier to render him able to compass the amount of suffering the invading armies have inflicted on the French population. Again, I doubt very much whether the facts alluded to tend to further his cause; suffering does not render people docile, but, on the contrary, it drives them inevitably to desperation. The Prussian Commissariat Department, in all its details, works admirably. All arrangements connected therewith show that the organization has been planned with ability and forethought. Neither the King nor his Lieutenants have a desire that the army should subsist on the enemy's country. Supplies are brought from immense distances, at no small expense, under unusual difficulties. Nevertheless, it is utterly impossible to provide in a manner so as to avoid that portions of the invading army should at times be compelled to live off the country, and draw supplies where best they can find them. Whenever these unavoidable circumstances arise, requisitions are made in a most lenient way, and every possible consideration is shown by the officers commanding—but, it is needless to add that the men do not—at least in all cases, show a corresponding spirit of leniency. Some regiments—let us hope they are exceptions—are said to have taken everything they could lay hold of. I have already alluded to the fact that the Prussian Commissariat furnishes nothing but bare necessaries, to wit: Bread—*i. e.* black bread, which in many instances arrives in a damaged state, and often is rendered unfit for human food. It is baked in hot haste, thrown into freight cars hermetically closed, and unloaded after a journey of four or five days, only. I leave you to imagine in what state. Well, next to bread, the troops receive rice, bacon, biscuits, salt and coffee, (roasted.) They receive nothing in the shape of drink, but it is natural to suppose that among 800,000 soldiers there are a few thirsty souls, especially when they come to a country where "wine" is comparatively cheap and plentiful.

THE PRUSSIAN ROUTE.

The Prussian Army is following as near as possible the paths where the French have been a few weeks before them, and it stands to reason that the French Armies, preceding those of the King of Prussia, have in many places emptied the cellars and storehouses. When the Prussians came, more than one village was unable to supply the demand; but the invading soldier, as a rule, is little inclined to believe in the inability of supplying him with his wants. Considering the huge masses huddled together on a comparatively small space of ground, the excesses which have been committed are probably considered as very insignificant; and on the other hand, abundant evidence can be produced that the inhabitants, in a great many instances, have done their best to put the soldiers to all sorts of annoyances. All said and done, it is just possible that I may be told "'tis a very pretty quarrel as it stands." I feel little inclined to sit in judgment on these matters, and it is just likely that ground for justification exists for all that has been done, and that it turns out to be a way they have in the army; but to one thing we cannot and must not shut our eyes, namely, the fact that the whole tract of land over which the invading armies have marched, (or rather I should say the contending armies, as the French troops had their share in the matter,) is impoverished to such an extent as to spread despair and misery among three of the most flourishing provinces. I repeat that the full amount of misery cannot, at present be realized, it will only develop itself as time marches on.

EMIGRATION IN THE FUTURE.

I have been thinking that emigration will be the only remedy to meet the emergency. If I have adequately acquired an idea of the state of things, and I can assure you it would move any one unless he had a heart of stone, indeed I would recommend that committees should be formed immediately to facilitate these poor people to emigrate. I may be told that Frenchmen, as a rule, make bad colonists, but I feel inclined to think that this rule is applicable more to towns-folk; they, it is true, cannot live without their "café" and "restaurant." They will play at billiards and at dominoes during the day-time, and above all, go pleasure hunting on Sundays. These kind of people don't answer. You must please consider that I have not traveled along the railroad track during the last three weeks, but, on the contrary, that I have come through districts which nowadays are rarely visited by foreigners. In many instances I confess I have neglected to look after military movements, rather than miss the opportunity of obtaining more than a superficial knowledge of the country. I will give you, at a more opportune time, a detailed description of my experience, but in the meantime it would be highly gratifying that somebody more competent than myself would take this matter in hand. I am under the impression that, especially from the wine-growing districts, excellent hands could be drawn. I would strongly recommend an investigation at an early date. Hitherto the French Government has inhibited all attempts to further emigration schemes; but in the actual state of things, I don't think any Administration would be so foolish as to place obstacles in the way of those who honestly undertook the task for the purpose of bettering the condition of these suffering communities. Whole villages will inevitably be brought to a point of starvation during the Winter. Our worthy Consul here informed me that he had several hundred applications, during the past few days, from parties desiring information as to the best mode of emigrating to America. I have drawn the Consul's attention to the fact that the State Department at Washington had lengthy reports printed in the German language, and that, on his application to Mr. FISH, he would probably be supplied with similar books in the French language, with the view of conveying the necessary information in a tangible form to the people, rather than leave them at the mercy of so-called emigration agents. LUPUS.

ITALY AND ROME.

The Difference Between the Italian Government and the Holy See Reviewed.

The London *Times* of Sept. 20, publishes a lengthened document under the above caption. It introduces it thus: "The following note contains a full statement of the difference between the Italian Government and the Holy See which ended in the invasion of the Papal territory by the King's troops, and in the probable termination of the Temporal Power. For a long time the co-existence of the Italian Kingdom and of the Papal State had become impossible. A Kingdom of Italy came into existence in 1860, and was formally recognized by all the European Powers. That Kingdom has thus acquired a right of self-existence involving a necessity of self-defense. But the new Kingdom was formed in part by the incorporation of some of the provinces of the Papal State, and the Pope resented this annexation as a deed of spoliation. He protested against it, and refused to recognise the new Italian Kingdom. As the causes which led to the defection of so many of the Pope's subjects were well known, his protest met with no support, and did not even obtain the attention of any European State. The Kingdom of Italy, which, as a recognized State, was based on all the principles of international law, and established satisfactory relations with all its neighbors, could, however, come to no pacific understanding with the Pope; it could establish no *modus vivendi* with him. The Pope refused to recognise the Kingdom of Italy, to negotiate with its Government, or to treat its King with common courtesy. Rome became the abode of all the enemies of Italy; a focus of intrigue and conspiracy; a nest of brigandage. Had it not been for the overbearing power of France, and for the sense of gratitude which bound Italy to that country, Italy would, at any time within these last ten years, have been entitled, and, indeed, compelled, in self-defense, to declare war with the Pope. That war has now begun and ended. The Pope in his capacity as a Temporal Sovereign was no formidable foe; but he had in his hands the key to one of the main gates of Italy; so long as he reigned at Rome he had it in his power, under any imaginable pretext, to call in Austrian, French, or any other foreign troops, and thus perpetuate that invasion of Italian soil which has been the cause of all the calamities of the country. With the present entrance of the Italian troops into Rome a danger to the independence of Italy, and at the same time to the peace of Europe, is happily removed. A full statement of the arguments of the Italian Government, which thus briefly summed up follows, the note being concluded thus:

"Let us, then, here recapitulate the bases of a definitive solution which were recognized as acceptable in principle, excepting questions of opportunity and political convenience, at various periods of the negotiations just recalled, when these negotiations bore on the final arrangement of the Roman question considered in itself. These bases are the following:

The Sovereign Pontiff preserves the dignity, inviolability, and all the other prerogatives of sovereignty, and also the privileges toward the King and other Sovereigns which are established by custom. The title of Prince and corresponding honors are conceded to the Roman Cardinals of the Church.

The Leonine city remains under the full jurisdiction and sovereignty of the Pontiff.

The Italian Government guarantees on its territory:

a The liberty of communication by the Sovereign Pontiff with foreign States, clergy and peoples.

b The diplomatic immunity of the Pontifical Nuncios or Legates to foreign Powers, and of foreign Representatives to the Holy See.

The Italian Government engages to preserve all the institutions, offices, and ecclesiastical bodies, and their officials, existing at Rome, but it does not recognise the civil or penal jurisdiction.

The Government engages to preserve entire, and without subjecting them to special taxes, all the ecclesiastical properties whose revenues belong to the ecclesiastical charges, offices, corporations, institutes and bodies having their seat at Rome or in the Leonine city.

The Government has no interference in the interior discipline of ecclesiastical bodies at Rome.

The bishops and priests of the kingdom, in their respective dioceses and parishes, shall be free from all interference of the Government in the exercise of their spiritual ministry.

His Majesty renounces in favor of the Church all right of royal patronage over the smaller or larger ecclesiastical benefices of the City of Rome.

The Italian Government grants to the Holy See and the Sacred College a fixed and unalterable revenue of a value not inferior to that actually assigned them in the Budget of the Pontifical State.

The Royal Government preserves their rank, salaries, and precedence to the civil and military servants of the Pontifical State who are Italians.

These articles would be considered a public bilateral contract and would form the subject of an agreement with the Powers having Catholic subjects.

Italy is today still ready to adopt the same bases of a solution.

FLORENCE, Aug. 29, 1870."

Dedication of a Church at Trenton, N. J.

Yesterday afternoon Trinity M. E. Church, at Trenton, was dedicated with appropriate exercises. Rev. R. L. DASHIELL, D. D., of Dickinson College, preached the dedicatory sermon, and Rev. B. S. SHAW, of New-Brunswick, delivered a discourse in the evening. The church cost $80,000. It is one of the newest style of modern churches, having its entire front, with the exception of a passage-way, occupied by stores and offices. The audience-room is fitted up very much like a theatre, with family boxes at the sides of the pulpit, and a floor rising from the pulpit to the entrance-doors. Above are galleries furnished with chairs, &c. The income from the business portion of the building will support the church.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD. By CHAS. DICKENS. New-York: HARPER BROTHERS. 1870.

The unfinished web has been cut from the loom, and its changeful texture is but half displayed. Between the last word of *Edwin Drood* and the Mystery of Mysteries, there was but a step, and read the book as we may, we keep thinking of the line of asterisks at the close, and the void which no man can fill. The characters are like communicative fellow-travelers on a sea voyage. We have their history up to the point of parting, and we can only dimly conjecture the rest, for their paths and ours have diverged for life, and their identity becomes after a little shadowy and unsubstantial, because of the uncertain future that we create for them. In construction of plot the latest work of CHARLES DICKENS will stand comparison with, if it does not excel, any of its predecessors. In conception of character, it does not present anything very remarkable. The most notable feature about the genius of the author is, not that it failed to excel the efforts of early days, but that it succeeded in keeping up to their level. Either from choice or necessity, Mr. DICKENS adhered to a tolerably uniform style of developing his subject. He had a keen eye for the external features of men and things. Human foibles, eccentricities and humors are the staple materials of all his stories, and next to these bits of picturesque description of aspects of nature and of city life, are their most notable features. A talent for imparting vigor and freshness to such delineations is emphatically the endowment of youth, and is usually the companion of a certain exuberance of animal spirits. The lustre of *Pickwick* and *Nicholas Nickleby* has not been dimmed by any of their successors, but the fact that the prolific invention which created them could go on turning out others of a similar type, without any very appreciable falling off, makes them even more remarkable works than had they been the solitary products of the genius of DICKENS. *Edwin Drood* contains some writing in the author's best style, and some, it must also be said, in his worst. We could have easily spared the mock philanthropist, here represented in Mr. Honeythunder, whom Mr. DICKENS has made conventional, and who in common with the hypocritical type of pietist, gets rather more than a due share of attention in all the well-known series of his fictions. We could also have wished for a more intelligible type of villain than Jasper, and a heroine rather less colorless than Rosa. But the minor Canon, Mr. Crisparkle Durdles, the old gravedigger, Mr. Grewgious, Mrs. Billickin, and the rest, present as fresh and characteristic a variety as their predecessors of thirty years ago.

LONDON LYRICS. By FREDERICK LOCKER. Boston: FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO. 1870.

One does not require to be a cockney to appreciate the charms of Mr. LOCKER's verse. Many of the references may be local, but the sentiment or the humor which pervades them all is universal. Here are some of the titles taken at random as a sample of the variety of subjects which the muse of the modern poet of Cockaigne touches and adorns: "The Old Cradle," "Vanity Fair," "Old Letters," "A Human Skull," "The Angora Cat," "The Crossing Sweeper," "On an Old Muff," "To an Old Buffer," "The Jester's Moral." As a sample of the sportive vein of Mr. LOCKER's verse, we give the following from the little poem entitled "My Mistress' Boots:"

"They nearly strike me dumb,
And I tremble when they come
Pit-a-pat.
This palpitation means
That these boots are Geraldine's—
Think of that.

O, where did hunter win
So delectable a skin
For her feet?
You lucky little kid,
You perished, so you did,
For my sweet!

The faery stitching gleams
On the sides and in the seams,
And it shows
That the Pixies were the wags
Who tipt these funny tags
And these toes.

What soles to charm an elf!
Had Crusoe, sick of self,
Chanced to view
One printed near the tide,
O, how hard he would have tried
For the two!"

A DANGEROUS GUEST. By the Author of "Gilbert Rugge." New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1870.

This is a very readable book. The author seems to have adopted the three requisites of DEMOSTHENES for oratory—"Action, action, action," as being equally applicable to fiction. The story, accordingly, never flags, and though scarcely possessing the pre-eminent charm of *Gilbert Rugge* is a fair sample of the very respectable abilities of its anonymous author. The liking which the author displays for dramatic situations occasionally leads him into somewhat stagey dialogue, but as a rule the narrative is equally distinguished for naturalness as for vigor.

TOM BROWN AT OXFORD. By the author of "Tom Brown's School Days." NEW-YORK: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1870.

There are boys that should always be boys, and Tom Brown, as Mr. HUGHES introduced us to him at Rugby, was so perfect and refreshing a type of the genuine school-boy that most people will commence the recital of his university career with some degree of apprehension lest he should be unable to fulfill the manly promise of his earlier days. A perusal of the volume will, however, soon dissipate any such feeling. Tom Brown is the same truth-telling, courageous, kind-hearted and rollicking youth he was when under the tuition of Dr. ARNOLD. He comes through the ordeal of "the schools" bravely, and amid much arrogance, meanness and servility, of which he encounters enough at Oxford, he succeeds in bearing without reproach "the grand old name of gentleman."

WILLSON'S INTERMEDIATE FIFTH READER. By MARCIUS WILLSON. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1870.

The present volume is admirably adapted for that elocutionary instruction which it is mainly designed to subserve. The selection made is at once copious and judiciously varied. A fair amount of extracts are made from our native literature and oratory; the stores of classic times are laid under contribution, and English literature, as well as German and French, through the medium of translations, are well represented. Altogether, the book is a veritable *multum in parvo*, and is calculated, in addition to its main purpose, to give the pupil a very respectable amount of insight into the literary triumphs of both past and present, as well to store his mind with elevating ideas, interspersed with much that is at once amusing and interesting.

NARRATIVE OF A JOURNEY TO MUSARDU. By BENJAMIN ANDERSON. New-York: S. W. GREEN, Printer.

The colony of Liberia has done something to bring the African tribes in its neighborhood into more notice or a better order of life, though perhaps not so much as might be expected from a native agency engaged in such a work. But there is no stagnation on that eastern coast; and of late a Liberian Commissioner, Hon. W. S. ANDERSON, has traveled into the interior among the pagans of the Barline country, a well-watered region, where he found friendly tribes, and a frank welcome in Palaka, the capital town, surrounded by its camwood forests, eight days' journey from Carysburg. The inhabitants of Barline are a manufacturing and agricultural people, living in a well-policed and comfortable way, in the midst of their bullocks and other cattle, and breathing a very healthy atmosphere. The King of the city, a very sensible man, allowed Mr. ANDERSON to take away his Barline heir apparent, or Crown Prince, to educate and Christianize him. This Mr. ANDERSON is not the only Liberian explorer of his name, however. Mr. BENJAMIN ANDERSON is another, and he is the author of the little book before us. He was some time President WARNER's Secretary of the Treasury, and is of pure African blood. His narrative is written with much vivacity and in a good English style, and it gives a great deal of interesting information as to the chorography and social condition of the tribes he visited on his way to Musardu. This is the capital of the Western Mandingoes, a race professing the Mohammedan religion, and settled between the sixth and seventh degrees of north latitude, at a distance of about twenty days' journey from the coast of Monrovia. The purpose of the expedition was to establish some means of trade between Musardu, the extreme point of the journey, and Monrovia; and the Mandingo Prince and people showed themselves very friendly to that design. Their chief articles of trade would be gold, bullocks, hides, horses and country cloths; these last in a variety of textures and colors. Gold is much used among the people as an ornament, and is procured from places at the east and at the north which Mr. ANDERSON did not visit. The author's narrative contains many facts and much interesting information, packed into a small space, and the book has also a good map and several illustrations.

ELEMENTS OF ASTRONOMY. Accompanied with numerous Illustrations. By J. NORMAN LOCKYER. New-York: APPLETON & CO.

This is by far the clearest and best manual of astronomy we have ever seen. A child may understand it—and yet it contains information which will be new to all who have not time to follow the latest discoveries in this entrancing branch of science. The recent researches of astronomers are most impressively described, and a popular account is given of the important results of spectrum analysis—alone worth double the price of the book. With this little volume, no intelligent man or youth need be ignorant of the great facts of astronomy. The book has been carefully adapted for use in American schools, and is illustrated with celestial charts and many excellent engravings. It deserves to be in every household.

OUR STEEL MANUFACTURES.

A Visit to York—The "Codorus Ore"—Its Use in Making Steel—What is "Puddled Steel," and the Method of Making It at York—The Value of Puddled Steel.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HARRISBURG, Thursday, Sept. 15, 1870.

We have occupied a day at York, examining the celebrated Codorus process. Having committed ourselves to a good opinion of the Bessemer and the Siemens-Martin, whatever we may say adversely to the Codorus will doubtless be attributed to anything but candor. At the very outset, then, let us make a single statement, which will enable the reader to judge how far we are likely to be influenced by any such prejudices. If the Codorus ore possess any such qualities as are claimed for it by its representatives, the use of it in the Bessemer process will at once reduce the cost of making Bessemer steel at least fifteen per cent. by rendering practicable the use of cheap irons and fuels, and would lead to the indefinite expansion of the Bessemer process by establishing works where it is now commercially impossible to do so. The Siemens-Martin process would profit by this discovery in a less degree, but still considerably. Now let any man of sense judge whether a good opinion of the Bessemer and Siemens-Martin is likely to engender any unwarrantable prejudice against the Codorus.

THE MERITS OF THIS ORE.

Prior to our visit to York we had daily been inquired of respecting this ore by many who had been induced to attach credit to certain articles in the *Tribune*. The extended circulation of that journal, and its editorial indorsement of this supposed discovery, had given it a publicity seldom attained by metallurgical enterprises. We therefore deemed it proper to make a thorough investigation of it, and think we have gauged its merits. It is claimed that the use of this ore in the puddling-furnace will render practicable the production of a steel suitable for railway tracks at a cost of $60 to $80 per ton; in other words, as cheaply or more cheaply than iron. Let us see. In order to comprehend the intrinsic probability of this claim, let us begin with an analysis of the ore, which is said to be as follows:

Oxide of iron	45.24	Titanium	None.
Silica	46.38	Chromium	None.
Potash	3.00	Water or organic matter	2.20
Manganese	.20		
Alumina	Trace.		99.63
Lime	1.29		
Magnesia	1.30	Iron	31.93
Sulphur	.02	Oxygen	13.32
Phosphorus	Trace.		

The two last proportions indicate the common peroxide, with small quantities of limonite and magnetite. The ore, upon ocular inspection, is a gray schist, with grains of magnetite interspersed. It is found in various localities, and very abundantly at Johnstown, Penn. The above analysis was made in Boston, and agrees tolerably with another furnished us at York. Probably both analyses exhibit too much silica and too little alumina or magnesia—an inference made upon purely mineralogical grounds; still they agree well enough with the external appearance of the ore, and I have no doubt indicate very well its general character. An analysis is now making by Dr. WUTH, of Pittsburg, which will command confidence. It is, therefore, a lean, silicious ore, and its effect in the furnace is to generate a large quantity of silicious and thinly fluid slag; the quantity varying, however, with the manner of working and the kind of flame employed. A thin slag generally improves the welding quality of the iron made in it, because it removes all the oxide of iron which may be formed, and makes the metal very soft at the welding heat. Beyond this I am not aware of any beneficial effect from it. Iron-makers generally avoid the use of silicious slags, because they lead to great waste and loss in puddling.

METHODS OF USING THE ORE.

There seems to be no fixed method at York of using this ore. Several have been tried and abandoned. We found it applied in two ways: First, by melting pig-iron in a cupola with about fifteen per cent. of the ore running the metal into second fusion pigs, and afterward refining in the reverberatory furnace; or simply puddling. It is claimed that the ore "purifies" the iron in the cupola, and enables it to make good steel. Now the purification amounts to this: All founders are well aware, and take advantage of the fact, that every time pig-iron is remelted, it becomes more mottled or white, showing a loss of carbon and silicon, and, perhaps, other impurities. But the elimination of these substances is inconsiderable, and if it be intended to puddle afterward, this preliminary melting is just so much trouble and expense thrown away, for the puddling removes all but the last traces of impurity, while the cupola removes none worth speaking about. As for any special effect of Codorus ore, it is sheer nonsense; you might as well throw your hat and boots into the furnace. We were shown specimens of the iron both before and after fusion. It was claimed that the former contained two per cent. of phosphorus, and the latter none. We subsequently learned that the original pig contained but very little phosphorus, and we take the liberty to doubt the last half of the statement, especially as there is no good reason why the phosphorus should be removed to any practical extent, and many why it should not. We were also shown specimens of steel made by melting up Bessemer ingots containing phosphorus. As these specimens showed no cold shortness, we were expected to infer that the phosphorus had been removed by the agency of the Codorus ore. Why! the whole theory and practice of puddling consists in the fact that puddling removes all impurities, phosphorus included; and with what kind of logic can anybody maintain that this adventitious substance produces an effect which is sure to take place, whether it is present or not? We have all heard the story of the fellow who attributed his "illness" not to the whisky, but "the d—d nutmeg that was in it."

The first method then consists in melting pig-iron in the cupola furnace with the ore, running the metal into second fusion pigs, and making from these a puddled steel, in a reverberatory furnace in the ordinary way. The second method consists in omitting the cupola altogether and charging the original pigs with twenty per cent. of Codorus ore directly into the puddling furnace, and working the charge in the ordinary manner for puddling steel. Now what is puddled steel? Cast-iron is converted into wrought-iron by the oxydation of its impurities. This oxydation commences as soon as the charge begins to melt. The hearth of the furnace [illegible] with iron ore (oxide of iron,) which readily yields up its [illegible] impurities. There is also [illegible] mitted with the blast a large quantity of atmospheric oxygen, which assists the conversion. The iron becomes purer, it becomes less fusible, and the heat must be raised in order to keep it fluid. At length a stage is reached when it is no longer possible to maintain fluidity, and the iron at length separates from the slag in a manner strongly suggestive of the appearance of butter separating from the buttermilk in the churn. This solidification of the iron is called "coming to nature." It is evident that this change can be accelerated or retarded by varying the heat of the furnace. Increased heat will retard it, and diminished heat accelerate it. The longer the iron is kept fluid and subjected to the oxydising flame, the purer it will be. But if it come to nature earlier, it will contain some of its original carbon and have the chemical constitution of steel. Puddled steel, then, is made by reducing the temperature of the blast, in order to bring the iron to nature before the carbon is exhausted. It is also essential to stir the metal under the slag, in order to prevent the too rapid oxydation of the iron, and consequent loss. It is also necessary to work the latter part of the heat with a reducing flame; *i. e.*, a flame containing little or no free oxygen, and for the same reason as the preceding.

Now this is the method followed at the Codorus Works. It is the method followed wherever puddled steel is made, so far as I am aware, without exception. The product yielded at York is a fair article of puddled steel apparently, no better and no worse than is made elsewhere at a dozen different establishments throughout the country. But what is the effect of codorus ore on this process? It simply melts and forms an abundant slag on the surface of the metal, giving off a little oxygen and forming a silicate of the protoxide of iron. In making puddled steel it is best to keep a heavy slag on, and this is usually done by throwing in hammer slag or forge-cinder, which has the same constitution as codorus ore almost to exactitude. In a word, the only function it performs is to act as a liquid covering to the metal, preventing a too rapid oxydation by the blast, and this is precisely the same office as is performed by forge-cinder. It is, of course, claimed that there is a mysterious action of the ore upon the impurities of the iron, and the gentlemanly inventor informed us that there was an "allotropic state" (!) of the silica by virtue of which it drew out all of the impurities. This cabalistic word did not annihilate us, and we were by no means satisfied with an appeal to mysteries. The alleged virtues are not exhibited in the metal itself, which, as before stated, is an ordinary puddled steel. There is no reason whatever to suppose that the codorus ore has any more necessary relation to it than the sign-board over the gate. Just as good an article is made by the same process without the ore at numerous establishments, and we are able to mention several where the ore has been tried without any beneficial results, as good a steel being yielded without it as with it, and some say a better article, *e. g.:* the Bethlehem Iron Works, the Abbot Iron Works, the Bailey Nail Works and the Anderson Steel Works.

THE VALUE OF PUDDLED STEEL.

I do not mean to say that the metal made at York is a worthless, or even an inferior article, when compared with similar metals; but compared with a cast-steel it is very inferior. Of all steels, I hold the puddled variety to be the poorest. It has all the defects of both cast-steel and wrought-iron, with very few of the virtues of either. It is treacherous and deceptive, failing most when promising most—is never homogeneous and never uniform. When subjected to crucial tests it shows alternate hard and soft spots, and any one who is thoroughly familiarized by long and careful observation with the puddling process, will see that it must inevitably be so. Its chief value is for melting and conversion into crucible cast-steel, and I am happy to state that most of it is disposed of in that manner. It is necessary, too, to caution the inexperienced against attaching much credit to hand specimens of steel, whether cast or puddled. It exhibits many anomalies; *e. g.*, it will bend double cold and endure every possible proof, and yet, if improperly made or treated, will snap like glass. I have known a sheet of boiler-steel folded double and quarto, and yet that very sheet had cracked through and through in riveting for no conceivable cause. This has happened repeatedly. The only true test of steel is long experience in its practical use. No ordinary shop or anvil testing can be equivalent to the wear in a railway track or machinery, and no steel can be warranted with any pretense of security until it has been subjected to protracted practical service. But of all steels the puddled variety has failed most disastrously from time immemorial. It has been repeatedly manufactured in many places, but has invariably been discontinued. Neither steel-makers nor steel-users have any confidence in it except in very few and very special cases; and I speak the minds of four experienced investigators when I assert that there is not a shadow of reason to believe that the York steel will prove any better. The ore is sold at the mine at $8 per ton! The opinions of the distinguished metallurgists with whom I have the honor to be traveling, is, that its chief value consists in helping "hold the world together." We shall next visit the Pennsylvania Steel Works at Harrisburg, and the great Cambria Iron and Steel Works at Johnstown.

Life Insurance Policies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As I am an old and constant reader of the TIMES, I desire the liberty to express my thanks for the stand you take in regard to life insurance. The views you take in regard to companies contesting claims after death, I'm sure many humble readers of your valuable paper will feel heart-felt gratitude for all the just articles and reviews written on that subject. I am one of a large number holding insurance policies for several years, and have taken a fair and honorable course in effecting insurance, and it is a great source of comfort and gratification to know that I secure the amount of policy to my heir or heirs. But I am troubled of late with doubts in regard to payment of policies, in view of the many cases of litigation. I think common sense and justice demands that all cases should be settled before death. I'm sure the public, as you say, demand this, and will accomplish it, and very soon, I trust.

Yours respectfully, E. M. WOOD.

COXSACKIE, Tuesday, Sept. 27, 1870.

"Scandal Among the New-Jersey Politicians"—Letter from Ex-Judge Ryerson.

NEWTON, N. J., Friday, Sept. 30, 1870.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe in your paper of today an article by one of your reporters, with the above heading, which does me injustice, and I ask you to insert this correction. So far as concerns me the facts are these: Last Sunday forenoon Mr. PHILIP RAFFERTY, Democratic candidate for Congress, drove into this town with carriage and horses and colored driver, having some females of his family with him; went to our principal hotel, remained till late in the afternoon, and then returned. While at the hotel he was in consultation with a number of his political friends, and, as I have been informed, seventeen bottles of wine were consumed at his expense. I heard it spoken of that day, and it excited a great deal of remark. On my way to take the next morning's train, one of our leading citizens gave me the full particulars, including the names of the Democrats who were at the hotel with him. On the car I met a reporter of the Newark *Daily Advertiser*, and with paper and pencil furnished by him wrote a brief account of it, which I asked him to have inserted in his paper, and also requested him to get the Newark *Courier* to notice it, but wrote nothing for that paper.

The article in the *Courier*, of which your reporter speaks, is entirely different from what I wrote, or said; what the reporter may have said to the editor of the *Courier* I do not know, nor whether it would justify the *Courier's* article. I did not write, say, or insinuate, that the females were of "questionable character," or that he was "driving a four-in-hand," nor that he "dashed through the principal streets," and nothing about "a gorgeous equipage, decked out with colored footmen in livery, &c., and gotten up wholly regardl[illegible]," nor about "bacchanalian orgies," [illegible] and other embel[illegible]. What[illegible] the [illegible] speak for itself [illegible] the manuscript [illegible] the full [illegible] ity, whoever may have [illegible] and [illegible] due to me [illegible] the reporter [illegible] justice [illegible] *Courier's* article.

I thought, and all [illegible] citizens will think, that one who aspires to make laws for the whole American people ought not thus to violate the laws of his own State, and seek to promote his election by publicly outraging the feelings of our people, who love and cherish the Sabbath. Thinking that such conduct ought to be known to the voters of our district, I wrote and said to the reporter what I did, and under like circumstances would not hesitate to do it again. If your reporter has been correctly informed as to Mr. RAFFERTY's threats of indictment for libel, employing counsel, &c., &c., such threats have no terrors for me—none whatever.

MARTIN RYERSON.

CURRENT NOTES.

Indians are employed quite successfully as hop-pickers in Sauk and Juneau Counties, Wisconsin.

The Convention of eclectic physicians, recently held at Chicago, was opened with a poem entitled "The Doctor's Dream."

There was a doll baby's wedding at Edgefield, Tenn., the other day. Several hundred little girls were present.

The new system, which provides for the payment of fifty cents a day to jurors, is working like a charm in Missouri.

A suit involving the sum of $2 50, the price of a pair of unmentionables, has just been decided at Elgin, Ill. The plaintiff suffers a loss of $100, and the county from $50 to $75.

Two prominent legal gentlemen of Ohio were recently mistaken for gypsies, while camping out in the woods near Lawrenceville, and a squad of Police sent to arrest them.

Mr. and Mrs. BARTLEY, of Plainwell, Mich., celebrated their wooden wedding last week at a saw-mill, where they adjourned for the purpose of receiving the logs and planks offered as presents.

A Santa Fé editor, in giving an account of his fight with Gen. HEATH, says, "Having nothing to defend myself with, we made the best possible time—and our friends say it was good—to our office."

The Farmers' Club, of St. Louis, having finished the discussion of prize fighting, is now about to enter upon a temperance revival, which is meant to surpass anything of the kind ever attempted in this country.

The people of West Troy have contrived to find another scandal. The adopted son of a wealthy gentleman of that sensational city has gone to California, as report says, "to escape the bullets of an angry father and indignant brother of a charming young lady."

The library buildings of the Detroit, Mich., Mechanics' Society are worth $50,000. The list of membership contains only 191 names. The initiation fee is $5, and the annual dues $1. The property was donated to the Society in 1828 by the Common Council.

An old lady of Connecticut, who lost her purse a short time since at New-Haven, declared on its being restored to her, that she would not attempt to interfere with the reward which was stored up in Heaven for the finder, by offering him money. A considerate person that.

A certain Dr. REED, of Philadelphia, has succeeded in bringing himself into trouble by a love for performing unlawful surgical operations. His victim, a young girl of eighteen, has caused his arrest, and the case seems so clear that it is likely to go hard with him.

Mrs. ALICE L. AGNEW, a resident of Sacramento, Cal., has applied for a divorce from her husband on the grounds that he has been uselessly squandering his means ever since their marriage, and had permitted her to return to the roof of her father without offering the slightest opposition.

A young man, who was suspected of murder, was tried and acquitted at Fremont, Iowa, the other day. Before the trial it was as much as the officers could do to prevent the people from lynching him; but after the speech of the counsel there was an entire change of feeling. The cries of execration gave place to deafening cheers, in the course of which the liberated man was carried off in triumph by the very men who had threatened to murder him two hours previously.

A man named HENRY CHILDLESS married a woman named HAMPTON, at New-Albany, Ind., four years ago. In the beginning of July last he was called away suddenly to attend the sick bed of a relative. He was to have remained only six weeks. Last week he returned to find his wife married to another man. She declined to hold communication with him, as he had broken his word, and the new husband encouraged her in the resolution by throwing the poor wifeless CHILDLESS out of doors. Indiana is really a wonderful State.

Our old friend, the "wild man of the woods," has made his way to California. When last heard of a number of daring spirits were endeavoring to capture him, but had not succeeded up to the time the mail left. He was seen in one of the caves near Mount Diablo, and showed a set of pearly teeth to the hunters who approached him. It is wonderful how quickly this extraordinary person changes his appearance as well as his location. It is only a few weeks since he paid a visit to our own State, but on that occasion he frothed from the mouth so badly that the teeth were not noticed.

The women of Leavenworth, Kansas, appear to know how to settle their own little grievances without the interference of big brothers. A divorced woman, whose affections had been tampered with by one of the leading business men of that city, entered his room, pistol in hand, the other night, and would have shot him only for a presence of mind on his part which enabled him to throw up her hand and clutch her by the throat. A neighbor soon after appeared on the scene and separated them.

The poor misguided barbarians from the Flowery Land are beginning to show their treachery toward their employers in a way that is not calculated to improve the feeling with which they have of late been regarded in California. AH QUONG, a young Mongolian, employed at the powder-mill of a Mr. BOYD, in San Francisco, recently struck the latter ten times with a hatchet from behind, left him, as he thought, for dead, and then ran away. Mr. BOYD, who had not died when last heard from, was at a loss to know what he had done to excite the hatred of the would-be assassin.

The World and the Erie Bill.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Sept. 29.

There is rarely a spectacle in politics more humiliating and degrading than that which the New-York *World* now presents in its toadying and sycophantic submission to the Tammany Ring. The utterly abject character of this parasitical and groveling servility is fairly measured only in its contrast to the acrimony and bitterness of the antagonism last Spring. In every licking act of this fawning, the *World* eats its own words. Never was there more gross self-stultification. When the *World* now indorses the Ring and its acts, the public will not forget that but a few months since it was vehemently and passionately denouncing the Ring managers as the vilest thieves and plunderers.

Not the least noticeable among these acts of self-degradation is the defense which the *World* now brings to the Erie Director's bill. A few months ago it had not language severe and caustic enough to characterize this act. It stigmatized it as infamous. It condemned Gov. HOFFMAN for signing it. It called upon Gov. HOFFMAN to aid in its repeal. And now this same virtuous sheet has the hardihood not only to palliate and vindicate the act of Gov. HOFFMAN, but to defend the very measure which it so unqualifiedly denounced. Surely we may say, in the strong language of MACAULAY: "We are surrounded by foreheads of bronze, hearts like the nether millstone and tongues set on fire of hell!"

And what is the defense which the *World* sets up? Simply a pretense that "the principle of the act is embodied in the Federal Constitution;" that one-third of the United States Senators go out every two years; that the Judges of our Supreme Court are classified in the same way. Now this begs the whole question. The wisdom and propriety of a classification of railroad directors are not in issue at all. If the notorious bill had provided that the directors of the Erie Road should be classified so that their terms would expire at different times, and that the stockholders should proceed to elect accordingly, it might or might not have been wise. But that is precisely what it did not provide. It provided, on the contrary, that certain directors already chosen (by fair means or foul) for a single year only should serve for five. The stockholders have nothing to do with it. [illegible] were [illegible] Their property ruthlessly taken out of their hands and turned over to usurpers.

Of course, it is needless to state that there is no such "principle" in the Federal or State Constitution. If the *World* had imagined an act declaring that JOHN T. HOFFMAN, having been elected Governor for two years—much in the same way as the Erie directors were elected—should serve for ten, it would have presented a true parallel. The analogy which it does draw is utterly irrelevant, because the election of Senators and Judges was provided before the classification. The only "principle" of the Erie bill is that of taking the property of the stockholders and turning it over to a set of miscreants for a prolonged term of years. We shall not discredit the intelligence of the *World* by assuming that it has deceived itself. It certainly deceives nobody else by such transparent and absurd reasoning.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Stabbing—Highway Robbery on Mercer-street by Daylight—One Wife Too Many—Too Much of a Soporific—Arrested for Debt.

On Saturday evening Mr. JOHN NORBACK, of No. 235 West Forty-first-street, went into a saloon in Eighth-avenue, near Thirty-fourth-street, and while seated at a table was annoyed by a young woman whom he ordered away. EDWARD CARROLL, of No. 218 West Twenty-third-street, who also was in the saloon somewhat under the influence of liquor, demanded to know why he acted in that manner, and at once stabbed NORBACK in the face, cutting a gash from the right eye down to the lower part of the nose—a ghastly wound. The assailant was arrested by Officer MCCONNELL, of the Twentieth Precinct, and yesterday was committed by Justice COX, in default of $2,000 bail.

ROBERT O. HOLTZMAN, of the Custom-house, Fourth Division, was passing along Mercer-street on Saturday afternoon. When near Amity-street THOMAS MOTT snatched HOLTZMAN's gold watch and chain, valued at $200, from his pocket, and ran away with it. He was followed, and the alarm given, when the thief dropped the watch. In Fourth-street, near Lafayette-place, he was caught by Officer VAN DUSEN, of the Broadway squad. At the Jefferson Market Police Court, Justice COX committed the accused in default of $5,000 bail.

RUDOLPH BERGMAN, of No. 695 Sixth-avenue, was yesterday committed by Alderman COMAN to the Tombs, to answer a charge of bigamy. MARY DUFFY, of No. 113 Baxter-street, charges the accused with having married her on Sept. 20, 1870, he at the same time having a wife, formerly known as CHRISTINA WAGMANN, living at No. 695 Sixth-avenue.

DANIEL FOX, of No. 103 Crosby-street, was yesterday committed to the Tombs by Alderman COMAN for having on Saturday evening stolen a silver watch and chain from the vest-pocket of DAVID KRONGALD, while the latter was standing at the corner of Division and Forsyth streets.

A German photographer, named KRONE, was, yesterday morning, found dead in bed at No. 51 Franklin-street. He was employed in BOGARDUS' establishment, on Broadway.

On Saturday evening, Mrs. PERCY HILL, a widow, aged twenty-five years, was found insensible in her apartments, No. 489 Seventh-avenue, and died soon after. She had long been subject to fits, and was in the habit of taking chloroform every night to induce sleep. It is conjectured that on this occasion she inhaled too much of the soporific. Coroner FLYNN will hold an inquest.

Deputy Coroner WM. SHINE, yesterday, made a post-mortem examination of the body of WALTER JOHNSON, the colored man who was shot on Friday night by JOHN THOMAS, in front of No. 511 Broome-street. It was ascertained that the ball had entered the left breast, passed through the heart and liver, and lodged against the spine. The investigation will be held on Wednesday.

CHARLES MOORE was, yesterday, committed by Justice SCOTT, for having broken into the cellar of HARRY GOLSCH, at No. 109 Forsyth-street. Before the thief could steal anything he was discovered and arrested.

G. W. SHAW was committed by Justice COX, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, for having run up a bill of $68 at the St. James Hotel, without having any money to pay it, in violation of the Hotel law.

A large trunk, containing ladies' wearing apparel, was found yesterday morning on the side-walk in front of No. 432 East Fifteenth-street, and was taken to the East Twenty-second-street Police Station.

CHARLES MOORE, a resident of Hudson City, was brought up at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SCOTT, charged with breaking into the premises of HANS GOTTSCH, No. 109 Forsyth-street, the previous night, and attempting to steal $500 worth of property. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

WORKING MEN ORGANIZING.

Meeting of the French International Association—Interesting Addresses—Suggestions for Combined Action.

There was a large and important meeting of the French International Association held at No. 100 Prince-street yesterday morning. A letter, received from Mons. EUGENE DUPONT, the Secretary of the French section in London, was read. The writer asks the New-York Society to affiliate with the general association of working men throughout Europe, and expresses an unfavorable opinion of the present republican Government of France as despotic and injurious to the working classes. The New-York Association was asked to indorse this opinion, but the meeting, deeming it unofficial, refused to indorse it.

Two delegates from the New-York German International Association were introduced to the meeting. They also asked for affiliation, and offered suggestions for the formation of a grand working men's political party, which should hold the balance of power between the present parties, and be able to demand and enforce a recognition of the rights of working men in the State and national legislation. Their remarks were received with great applause.

Mr. OSBORNE WARD, of Pennsylvania, who has been traveling in Europe for some years, gave a very interesting review of the condition of the Working Men's International Association in Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Italy and Spain. In Austria it is so powerful that it could at any moment overturn the Government. But it keeps it with an iron hand, and from time to time exacts those reforms which have surprised the Austrians themselves not less than the rest of Europe. In Italy it is also in a magnificent state of activity, and in England it is silently but steadily introducing democratic-republican principles into every branch of local, municipal or national government. He found that in Germany, as elsewhere on the Continent, the working classes are set against wars, and that they will soon take the question of peace or war in Europe out of the hands of Kings and Emperors and decide it for themselves. He suggested that trades-unions, founded on nationalities, should be organized here, and that they should meet annually in a Congress, where nationality should be made subservient to the interests of the working people, and that this general association should become a branch or section of the International Working Men's Association. Thus only in time will they be able to protect themselves from the one-sided legislation that is now so common in Europe and America.

These remarks were received with unbounded enthusiasm and applause, and after considerable discussion upon the various suggestions offered, a Central Committee was appointed to confer with other and similar organizations of working men with a view to carrying them out, and to arrange for a mass-meeting at an early day. The meeting then adjourned.

Alleged Embezzlement by a Book-Keeper.

JOHN STILLSON, aged twenty-six, of No. 129 East One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, was, yesterday, arrested by Officer MCGANN, of the First Precinct, on the complaint of his employers, Messrs. CONNOR, WHITE & BLAGDEN, of No. 50 William-street. The accused was taken before Alderman COMAN, at the Tombs Police Court, where the complainants charged that STILLSON, who has been in their employ as book-keeper for several years, had, at various times within the past two years, appropriated sums belonging to them, amounting in the aggregate to over $16,000. As the complainants had not their books with them and could not specify particular amounts, the accused was committed to await an examination on Monday, Oct. 10.

Serious Charge Against two Policemen.

Yesterday morning Mr. J. CHURCHILL, of No. 6 Madison-street, appeared at the Essex Market Police Court, before Judge SCOTT, and made application for a warrant for the arrest of Officers MOYLAN and GREENE, of the Seventh Precinct, on a charge of attempting to blackmail him, and on his refusal to comply with their demands, threatening his life. From his statement it appeared that for some time past he has been subjected to continued insults and annoyance at the hands of the accused for not giving them money on loan, and that yesterday morning, while he was standing near his residence, they approached him, and GREENE, using an expressive epithet, said he would kill him at the first opportunity. Judge COX denied the application on the plea that no warrants were issued on Sunday, and advised him to proceed to head-quarters this forenoon and lay the matter before the Police authorities.

The Horse Market.

Trade in all classes of horses is dull in Twenty-fourth-street. Many causes combine to make it so, among which are, the exodus to the State Fair, the coming race-meeting at Jerome Park, and the large auction of thorough-bred horses advertised for the 12th inst. T. Z. WHITSON & SONS report trade fair in heavy draught horses. They sold during the past week twenty head at from $200 to $350 per head. M. S. CURRY reports trade dull. He has just arrived from [illegible] with eleven head of choice harness horses, [illegible] recommended as fine steppers and speedy. COMAN & FITCH report trade moderate. They have just sold one pair of black harness horses, sixteen hands high, for $2,000; one pair of bay horses, 15¾ hands high, for $1,250; four single-harness horses at from $400 to $700 per pair, and two pair of exchange horses at from $400 to $600 per pair; they have on sale twenty-five head. C. F. HILL reports trade slow in fast trotters. He sold yesterday one Hambletonian horse, young and speedy, for $800, age 6, off. time 2:45; has on sale five head. A. S. CHAMBERLIN, Bull's Head Stable, reports trade moderate for heavy draught horses. He has just received thirty head of Lower Canada horses, and has on sale a large number of State horses; prices according to grades, $125, $200, $250 and $400 per head.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—AND OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Ingraham, P. J.—The Court opens at 10 o'clock.

A day calendar of twenty-one cases has been made out from the General Circuit Calendar, but at a late hour on Saturday last it was announced by the Clerk that the Oyer and Terminer only would be held today.

CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
6752—Central City Ins. Co. vs. The Florida R. R. Co.
324½—Veterlien vs. Cullman.
1590—Field vs. Devlin.
630½—Fisk vs. Strasburger.
1576—Hill vs. Mackenzie.
5854—Lyons vs. Third-av. Railroad Co.
956—Herschfield vs. Levy.
62—McMahon vs. Mutual Benefit Ins. Co.
484—Hand vs. Williamsburg Fire Ins. Co.
284½—Moody vs. Osgood.
1608—Chambers vs. Baldwin.

Nos.
424½—Lindsley, &c., vs. European Petroleum Co.
102—Mencker vs. Lynch, Sheriff.
1466—Sickler vs. Shoyer.
612½—Wotherspoon vs. De Wolf.
6682—Smith, Jr., vs. Goodale.
126½—Arctic Life Ins. Co. vs. Austin.
1406—Shuster vs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
1564—Nat. Bk. of N. Am. vs. Pinestar et al.
1638—Carter vs. Joy.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.
1—Ortel vs. Wood, Jr.
2—Baldwin vs. Simonet.
3—Chapin vs. Fent.
4—Bond vs. Smith.
5—Palmer vs. Richmond Iron Mining Co.
6—Heinemann vs. Spencer.
6½—Shanahan vs. Bowen.
7—O'Rourke vs. Bidwell.
8—Northouse vs. Eppinger.
9—Lester vs. Cohen.
10—Sander vs. Mead.
11—Holyoke vs. Adams.
12—Fuller vs. Mullin.
13—Burns vs. Wood.
14—Smith vs. Reynolds.
15—Poy vs. Waterhouse.
16—The East New-York and Jamaica Railroad vs. Elmore.

Nos.
17—The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Co. vs. the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Co.
18—Paige vs. Frost.
19—Alexander vs. Bernard.
20—Badger vs. Lee.
21—Same vs. same.
22—O'Rourke vs. Bidwell.
23—Fassin vs. Browning.
24—Guitayle vs. Wilson, Jr.
25—Moclure vs. Wilson, Jr.
26—King vs. Wilson, Jr.
27—Wagner vs. Wilson, Jr.
28—Weldrai vs. O'Brien.
29—Murray vs. Wilson.
30—Percy vs. Wood.
31—Kuglin vs. Alcott.

Issue of Law and Fact.

No. 44—Boyle v. Manice.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 o'clock.

Preferred causes only on the first Monday calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Monell, McCunn and Jones, JJ.

Nos.
1—Townshend vs. Gould.
2—Freidman vs. Dures.
3—Wassman vs. Brod.
4—Mayer vs. Hartman.
5—Berner vs. Mittnacht.
6—Cohen vs. Kelly.
7—East New-York and Jamaica Railroad Co. vs. Elmore.
8—Hawkins vs. Palmer.
9—Cammeyer vs. Hamilton.
10—Neff vs. Friedman.
11—Phelps vs. Swan.
12—Phillips vs. Goodwin.
13—Townsend vs. Gould.
14—Hatch vs. Fogarty.
15—O'Connor vs. Cummings.
16—Ward vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Co.
17—Knowlton vs. Providence and New-York Steamship Co.
18—Schroff vs. Bower.
19—Priest vs. Hudson River Railroad Co.
20—Dennis vs. Coman.
21—Mierson vs. Hope.
22—Puckhafer vs. White.
23—The Brooklyn Oil Refinery vs. Brown.
24—Heins vs. Peine.

Nos.
25—Thomas vs. Payne.
26—Miner vs. Beekman.
27—Thomas vs. Payne.
28—Mitchell vs. Brunnigan.
29—Sherwood vs. Wilson.
30—Cunningham vs. McConger.
31—Fisher vs. Luling.
32—The Sixth-avenue Railroad Co. vs. Colt.
33—Nimmons vs. Tappan.
34—Young vs. White.
35—Finnin vs. Malloy.
36—Rhodes vs. Dymock.
37—O'Hara vs. Leahy.
38—Moneypenny vs. Jackson.
39—Bonnell vs. Williams.
40—Napier vs. Porter.
41—Meyer vs. Hartman.
42—Dickson vs. The Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Co.
43—Marsh vs. Ellsworth.
44—Campbell vs. Waterman.
45—Nimmons vs. Hennon.
46—Martin vs. Farnsworth.
47—Dodge vs. Clyde.
48—Meyers vs. Gwyer.
49—Samuels vs. McDonald.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, Ch. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3—Steinburgh vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
5—Latta vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
7—Hope Mutual L. I. Co. vs. Baldwin.
9—Clark vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
13—Thorn vs. Lynch, Sheriff, &c.
21—Upton vs. Lynch.
33—Sturgis vs. N. J. Steam Navigation Co.
37—Schweiger vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.

Nos.
39—Hope Mutual L. I. Co. vs. Soulter.
47—Farr vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
55—Albertis vs. Allerton.
59—Green vs. Hughes.
63—Coit vs. Brunsdorf, &c.
73—Goodenough Horseshoe Co. vs. Grocers' Fire Ins. Co.
77—Yonkers and New-York Fire Ins. Co. vs. Hoffman Fire Ins. Co.

Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.
4—Pinckney vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
6—Brady vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
16—Pinckney vs. Lynch, Sheriff, &c.
24—Atwood vs. Lynch.
26—Baer vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
28—Simon vs. Moses.
30—Skaats vs. De Grand.

Nos.
36—Topping vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
44—Foss vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
46—Kiernan vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
48—Braun vs. Kelly.
50—Shapter vs. Doherty.
54—Albertis vs. Allerton.
64—Harbury vs. Hagarmann.
66—Baird vs. Satterlee.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1—People, &c., State N. Y. vs. N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Co.
2—Solomon vs. Brown.
3—Philips vs. Howes.
4—Gregory vs. Gregory.
5—Muller vs. Earle.
6—Kranshaw vs. Wolff.
7—Balliet vs. Wilson.
8—Tallmadge vs. Freeman.
9—Tompkins vs. Stryker.
10—Daniel vs. Buttenbery.
11—Linn vs. Fuller.
12—Heath vs. Erie Railroad Co.
13—Fowler vs. Great Western Ins. Co.
14—Moore vs. Hillyers.
15—Donnell vs. Donnell.
16—Gans vs. Ridgely.
17—Hovey vs. (No. 1) Rubber Tip Pencil Co.
18—Hovey vs. (No. 2) Rubber Tip Pencil Co.
19—Blake vs. Andrews.
20—Brome vs. N. E. Mutual Life Ins. Co.
21—Squier vs. Raphaelske.
22—Duff vs. King.
23—Cory vs. Long.
24—Philips vs. Nash.
25—Townsend vs. Ogden.
26—Platt vs. Richmond.
27—Kelly vs. Long.
28—Deys vs. Feitner.
29—Wrighton vs. Dodge.
30—Smith vs. Frost.
31—Jennings vs. Salter.
32—Morgan vs. Danielson.
33—Monquinn vs. Ferris.
34—Martin and wife vs. Martin.

Nos.
35—Scott vs. Garner.
36—Bailey vs. O'Mahoney.
37—Hall vs. Trask.
38—Blum vs. United States Express Co.
39—Courtney vs. Bloxam.
40—Stuyvesant vs. Gussler.
41—Schreyer vs. Fischer.
42—Miller vs. Payson.
43—Coughlin vs. Bowery Savings Bank.
44—Hoffman vs. Cummings.
45—Newton vs. Riggs.
46—Allen vs. Coulter.
47—Coughlin vs. Barry.
48—Bouton vs. Bogart.
49—Andrews vs. Cassidy.
50—Jackson vs. Jenkins.
51—Schelter vs. Smith.
52—Archer Life Ins. Co. vs. Chadbourne.
53—Bouton vs. Bogart.
54—Hunt vs. Nussbaum.
55—Bruce vs. The Manhattan Manuf'g and Fertilizing Co.
56—Chamberlin vs. Gregory.
57—Bryce vs. Lorillard Insurance Co.
58—W'msburgh City Fire Ins. Co. vs. Power.
59—Smith vs. Delap.
60—Ritter vs. Krikler.
61—Crook vs. Starkweather.
62—Fassin vs. Browning.
63—Ritter vs. Phillips.
64—Wright vs. Ripley.
65—Stidham vs. Sanford.
66—Robinson vs. Robinson.
67—Greene vs. Rice.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J., Lowe and Larremore, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Appeals from judgments of Special Term.

Nos.
1—Beatson vs. Poillon.
2—Hazman vs. Hoboken Land Company.
3—Barr vs. Youngs.
4—Rynders vs. Crane.
5—Frellson vs. Mathews.
6—Fridenberg vs. Fridenberg.
7—Central National Bank vs. Wood.
8—Same vs. same.
9—Lewis et al. vs. Wood.
10—Duncan vs. Baile.
11—Newdecker vs. Kohlberg.
12—Lienan vs. Dinsmore.
13—Turner vs. Tailor.

Nos.
14—Barnard vs. Cobb.
15—Keifer vs. Thomas.
16—Ham vs. Elsworth.
17—Wilkesbarre C. & I Company vs. Lash.
18—Gillilan vs. Spratt.
19—Schneider vs. Hobsin.
20—O'Donnell vs. Harmon.
21—Rudolphy vs. Fuchs.
22—Ryan vs. Bryon.
23—Heiden vs. Butt.
24—Earle vs. Cohen.
25—Utassy vs. Maier.
26—Crowe vs. Horrigan.
27—Budd vs. Hooks.
28—Schlichter vs. Morton.

Appeals from Marine and District Courts.

Nos.
34—Mortin vs. Hudson R. R. Co.
35—Foster vs. 42d-st. and Grand-st. F. R. R.
36—Shindler vs. Norwood.
37—Dierwell vs. Hyams.
38—Rooney vs. McGay.
39—Reckenberg vs. Staikes
40—Steben vs. Moss.
41—Haggett vs. Cockeroft.
42—Lynch, late Sheriff, vs. Meyers.
43—Prince vs. Bolte.
44—Murra vs. Waller.
45—Pond vs. Clark.
46—Elsner vs. Keller.
47—Harrington vs. Huntley.
48—Pariah vs. Marston.
49—Same vs. Same.
50—Same vs. Same.
51—Same vs. Same.

Nos.
52—Feldman vs. Gebhard & Steinberger.
53—Holyoke Warp Mills vs. Victor ——.
54—Walton vs. Hagan.
55—Broderick vs. James and James.
56—Klein vs. The Hamburg Am. Pkt. Co.
57—Frank vs. Benner.
58—Frank vs. Bendinger.
59—Goldschmidt vs. Billings.
60—The Com. Ex. Ins. Co. vs. Emmens.
61—Kraushaar vs. Rotschild & Goebel.
62—Bingham vs. Burnett.
63—Sockett vs. Wilson.
64—Skelding vs. The Susquehanna and W. V. R. R. and C. Co.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
91—Blum vs. Hildredth.
63—McCauly vs. Gans.
133—Stern vs. Mosbach.
161—Cary vs. Cary.
173—Siegel vs. Lewis.
183—Scofield vs. Kelly, late Sheriff.
184—Brown vs. Baker.
5—Fowler vs. Browning.
11—Woodruff vs. Camden and Amboy R. R.

Nos.
22—Hall vs. De Comean.
54—Hertz, Jr., vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
55—Stevens vs. New-Haven Steam-boat Company.
67—Freeman vs. Edwards.
69—Bleeker vs. De Lavalette.
70—Burstenbinder vs. Deveau.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J., and Lowe and Larremore, JJ.

Appeals from Judgments of the Special Term.

Nos.
1—Bentson vs. Pollion.
2—Hasman vs. Hoboken Land Co.
3—Barr vs. Youngs.
4—Rynders vs. Crane, executor, &c.
5—Freilson vs. Mathews.
6—Fridenberg vs. Fridenberg.
7—Central Nat. Bank vs. Wood.
8—Same vs. Same.
9—Lewis vs. Wood.
10—Duncan vs. Baile.
11—Newdecker vs. Kohlberg.
12—Lienan vs. Dinsmore.

Nos.
13—Turner vs. Taylor.
14—Barnard vs. Kobb.
15—Keifer vs. Thomas.
16—Ham vs. Elsworth.
17—Wilkesbarre C. & I. Co. vs. Lash.
18—Gilman vs. Spratt.
19—Schneider vs. Hobstn.
20—O'Donnell vs. Harmon.
21—Rudolphy vs. Fuchs.
22—Ryan vs. Bryon.
23—Heiden vs. Butt.
24—Earle vs. Cohen.
25—Utassy vs. Maier.
26—Crowe vs. Herrigan.
27—Budd vs. Hooks.
28—Schlichter vs. Morton.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Shea, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
673—Underhill vs. Cleveland.
674—Same vs. Same.
1008—Curry vs. Nicolson Pavement Co.
1596—Morris vs. Fogg.
1849—Patterson vs. Becke.
1884—Duryea vs. Kline.
1892—Connor vs. Ormsby.
2087—Serry vs. Minturn.
1976—Berkowitz vs. Croll.
2012—Schols vs. Hupfield.

Nos.
2015—Frank vs. Gallagher.
2030—Ballenberg vs. Jones.
2032—Jansen vs. McCollough Lead Co.
2094—Fitschen vs. Groeppe.
3009—Byrne vs. West Side Elevated Railway Co.
——Shaw vs. Brett.
4314—Trippe vs. Brown.
2017—Cassiday vs. Hayman.

Part II.—Held by Tracy, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
2063—Guggenhimer vs. Sternberg.
2097—Rosenberg vs. Dempsey.
4277—Chambers vs. Lally.
1796—Shevill vs. Healy.
1964—Frank vs. Burns.
2096—Barry vs. Reddan.
3020—Bell vs. Franklin.
3020½—Same vs. Same.
3053—Wohlfarth vs. Lorillard.

Nos.
3058—Hilton vs. Cohn.
3059—O'Donohue vs. Gossler.
3060—Montross vs. Walworth.
3061—Dietrich vs. Blanquier.
3065—Plummer vs. Brewster.
3062—Same vs. Same.
3063—Same vs. Same.
3064—Same vs. Same.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Nos.
1—Winkler vs. The City of Brooklyn.
2—Bowen vs. Douglass.
3—Winter vs. Willard.
4—Sherman vs. Mortimer et al.
5—Dougherty vs. Davis.
6—Taylor vs. Dixon.
7—Moran vs. Fourth-avenue Commissioners.
8—Darde vs. Dale.
9—Selleck vs. Satterby.

Nos.
10—Willis vs. Rollin.
11—McCarty vs. Bates.
12—Lynde vs. Ellis.
13—Same vs. Same.
14—Mittneght vs. Smith.
15—Tremwell vs. Young.
16—Kline vs. Adams.
17—Sinning vs. Read.
18—Ladd vs. Turnbill.
19—Morgan vs. Syme.
20—Queen vs. Power.

THE LAW COURTS FOR OCTOBER.

Today all the City and State Civil Courts will commence business after, as to some of them, a three months' vacation. The calendars of nearly all of them are unusually large. In the Supreme Court Special Term, which is purely a Court of Equity, there are nearly 300 causes, and this although there was a term of the Court in June last, at which time the entire calendar was called through and every party litigant had an opportunity to have his case tried, if he was so disposed. For the first day there is a large number of demurrers to be argued, and also the case of Boyle *vs.* Manice, which is an issue of law and fact, and has been specially set down for trial on the day of the opening of the Court. Judge Geo. G. Barnard is to hold the term during the month. There is to be no further General Term of the Supreme Court until the first Tuesday of November next, when Presiding Justice Ingraham and Judges Barnard and Cardozo will sit for the purpose of hearing appellate cases. Judge Cardozo is assigned to hold Chambers during the month. According to the printed and published assignments of Judges of the Supreme Court for the year 1870, Judge Brady was to hold the Circuit Part I and the Oyer and Terminer for October, and Presiding Justice Ingraham Part II. of the Circuit. For some reason, which is not made public, Judge Brady has declined to hold the Oyer and Terminer, and hence an arrangement has been entered into whereby Presiding Justice Ingraham will hold that Court. A large number of murderers and others, charged with high crimes, are to be tried. The place of Presiding Justice Ingraham in Circuit Part II. is to be occupied by Mr. Justice Sutherland, who last year occupied a seat on the Bench of the Court of Appeals.

Last year there were four Judges of the Supreme Court, six in the Superior Court, three in the Common Pleas, and three in the Marine Court—sixteen in all. We now have five in the Supreme Court, six in the Common Pleas, and six in the Marine Court. The number of Judges in the Superior Court remains the same. In other words, we have an addition to our civil Courts of record of seven Judges with which to commence the October Term, as compared with the same time last year, and yet, strange to say, we have but one additional Court in which the numerous litigants in this great commercial Metropolis can go for the purpose of having their differences settled in pursuance of the law of the State. This additional Court is the Trial Term of the Common Pleas, to be held by Judge Van Brunt. There will be a General Term of the last named Court, held by Chief-Judge Daly and Judges Lowe and Larremore, for the hearing of appeals from the Special Term and from the Marine and Justices' Courts. The calendar of these appellate cases is considerably larger than usual. According to the assignments, Judge Joseph F. Daly is to hold the Trial Term of the Common Pleas Part II., and the Special Term and Chambers is to be presided over by Judge Robinson.

In the Superior Court, Chief-Justice Barbour will hold the Trial Term Part I., and Judge Freedman Part II. The General Term will be held by Judges McCunn, Monell and Spencer, and the Special Term and Chambers by Judge Jones.

The six Judges of the Marine Court are assigned as follows for the month of October: Trial Term, Part I., held by Judge Shea, Part II. by Judge Tracy; Special Term and Chambers, by Judge Curtis; General Term, by Judges Curtis, Shea and Joachimsen. Judges Alker and Gross, it would seem, have nothing to do for the entire month.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 1.

FIRST BOARD.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, 81, R...114¼
1,500 U. S. 6s, 81, C...c.114
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.112⅜
9,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64, b3.........111⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.111⅝
30,000 do.........112
3,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.110⅜
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.110⅜
10,000 do.......b3.110⅝
35,500 do.........110⅛
15,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.106⅝
9,100 do.........106½
30,000 Tenn. S. 6s, x C. 62¼
1,000 Mo. S. 6s.......90⅝
3,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Iss.......90¼
3,000 Brooklyn 6s, W. Loan.......93
4,000 Erie 4th M., ex int.......80¼
21,000 C. P. R. G. bds.. 90⅝
5,000 U. Pac. 10s, inc. 74⅝
10,000 do........74
11,000 Chi. & N. W. C.. 91
9,000 C. & N. W. 1st.. 92¼
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st... 91
5,000 H. & St. Jos. 8s, County Bds...106
5,000 M. & E., 1st M..101⅛
5,000 M. & E., 2d M... 95
1,000 N. J. Cen., n. bs.100⅝
2,000 P., Ft. W. & C., 2d M.......96
1,000 M. & St. P., 1st. 94
1,000 Col., C. & Ind. Cen., 1st., x int. 80
5,000 N. Mo. 1st M. bs. 85
5,000 W. U. Tel. 7s, bs. 93
50 Bank of America..145½
10 Cen. Nat. Bank...105
10 Fourth Nat'l B'k..105½
50 B'k of Commerce..122
50 Phœnix Bank.....108¼

55 Del. & Hud. Canal.121
100 West. Union Tel.. 37⅛
1,000 do.......b. c. 37⅛
100 do........ 37⅛
200 Pacific M. S. Co... 43⅛
150 Adams Express.... 66⅛
200 do........ 66⅛
200 do........ 66⅛
100 do.......b3. 67
100 do........ 66⅛
100 U. S. Express b. c. 36⅛
100 do........ 36⅛
200 do........ 36⅛
600 N. Y. C. & Hud. R.. 92⅛
300 Erie Railway....... 23⅛
2,000 Reading Railr'd. 98⅛
400 do........ 98⅛
230 do........ 98⅛
100 Union Pacific R... 25⅛
200 L. S. & M. S. R. s3. 93
25 do........ 93⅛
500 do.......b. c. 93
200 Panama Railroad. 85
10 do........ 85⅛
50 do........ 85⅛
100 Clev. & Pitts R....107
100 do.......s60.106⅛
300 Chic. & N. West.. 82⅛
200 Chic. & N. W. Pf.. 88⅛
200 do........ 88⅛
100 C. C. & Ind........ 80
30 do........ 79⅛
200 N. J. Central......106⅛
100 do........107⅛
12 Chic. & R. I........116⅛
5 do........117
100 Mil. & St. Paul.... 63⅛
300 D., L. & W. R. R....104⅛
60 Chic., Bur. & Quin.151⅛
20 N. J. Railroad......114⅛
18 Morris & Essex.... 89⅛
20 P., F. W. & C. G. b.c. 93
200 Bost., H. & Erie.... 5

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, 1881, C.114⅛
80,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.111⅛
3,000 do....Small.111⅛
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64..111⅛
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.110⅛
2,500 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, n.110⅛
19,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.110⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.110⅛
1,200 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.106⅛
27,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.106⅛
1,000 Mo. State 6s..... 90⅛
5,000 La. State 6s, n.. 66⅛
10,000 Cen. P. Gold Bs. 90⅛
200 U. States Ex..... 36⅛
100 do.......s60. 36
33 do......... 36

5,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s 97⅛
17 Adams Ex. Co.. 66⅛
200 Pa. Mail S. S. Co. 43⅛
100 Wes. U. Tel. b. c. 37
300 do........ 36⅛
20,000 N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs. 87⅛
40 Reading R......... 98⅛
500 do........ 98⅛
50 do........ 98⅛
18 L. S. & M. So. R.. 93
100 Chic. & N. W. Pf.. 88⅛
900 Chic. & R. I. R....116⅛
100 Del., L. & W. R....104⅛
12 do........104⅛
100 H. & St Jo. R. Pf...114

MONDAY, Oct. 3—A. M.

The 1st of October Schedule of the PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES exhibits the gratifying result of a further reduction in the total, since Sept. 1, of $9,007,498, making the whole reduction, under the Grant Administration, $178,548,507, since March 4, 1866. Of this sum, $121,581,419 has been paid off within the last twelve months. While a portion of this result is to be ascribed to the steady increase in the business of the country, the larger part is due to the economies of expenditure and the reforms in the administration of the Revenues, more especially in the collection of the Spirits, Tobacco and other Internal Taxes. The Surplus Revenues, acquired from all these sources, have been applied to paying off and canceling of $146,799,650 Gold-bearing 5-20 years 6 ₩ cent. Funded Stocks of the United States, thereby reducing the Gold Interest charge upon the Public Debt from $124,234,879 ₩ annum to $115,453,000 ₩ annum, and $31,854,507 to the net reduction of the Circulation and other unfunded obligations of the Government, including $15,204,200 reduction in the Gold Notes outstanding. It is also to be remarked that after $162,003,450 of Gold obligations have thus been paid off, the Treasury remains in the ownership of $82,490,362 in Gold Coin, as against $69,965,761 when President GRANT came into office, and with the prospect of October and November Gold Customs to the extent of at least $30,000,000, as against $23,764,015, the November Gold Interest on 5-20s, soon to become due, and which the Secretary now offers to pay in advance. It is possible that he may also offer to pay and stop the 5 ₱ cent. Gold Interest on $7,022,000 of Five ₱ Cent. Stock of 1860, due and payable on the First of January next, should the holders be willing to surrender it. We annex a comparative summary of the Public Debt as it was given in charge to the Grant Administration, nineteen months ago, and as it now stands:

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

	March 1, 1869.	Oct. 1, 1870.
United States 5-20s	$1,602,587,350	$1,602,684,300
Less purchased and canceled		146,799,650
Outstanding 5-20s	$1,602,587,350	$1,455,884,650
Other gold bonds	505,258,800	505,267,400
Total outstanding	$2,107,846,150	$1,961,152,050

CIRCULATION, CASH ON HAND, &C.

	March 4, 1869.	Oct. 1, 1870.
Greenbacks	$356,021,073	$356,102,971
Fractional currency	36,781,547	39,541,184
Gold notes	28,775,500	13,571,300
Three per cents	57,140,000	45,135,000
Navy pension funds	14,000,000	14,000,000
Past due demands	6,422,464	3,437,067
Accrued interest	35,071,255	42,124,247
In gross	$533,211,839	$513,912,769
Less gold in the Treasury	98,741,261	96,061,662
Total	$434,470,638	$417,851,107
Less notes in the Treasury	16,853,529	32,088,505
Balance unfunded	$417,617,109	$385,762,602
Decrease in unfunded debt		$31,854,507
Decrease in funded stocks		146,694,100
Decrease since March 4, 1869		$178,548,607

OUTSTANDING DEBT, AS ABOVE.

Funded	$1,961,152,050
Unfunded	385,762,602
Total Oct. 1, 1870	$2,346,914,652
Total Sept. 1, 1870	2,355,922,050
Decrease of month	$9,007,398

The reduction of nine millions in September would have been larger but for the exceptional Pension expenditures, which will hereafter come in quarterly, in place of half-yearly, in March and September, as heretofore. All the expenditures for the month were audited in full, as below, while a considerable portion of the Customs and Tax receipts were not reported to Washington in season for the monthly Schedule, but will appear in the Quarterly Statement of Revenues and Expenses, to be made up in a few weeks. The following are the amounts of payment from the Treasury of the United States in September:

Civil and miscellaneous	$4,578,834
War	4,594,548
Navy	1,515,997
Indian and pensions	6,543,989
Total	$17,233,359
Add difference accrued interest	4,188,294
Reduction of debt	9,007,398
Total out of September revenues	$30,429,051

The October programme of the Treasury for the sale of Gold and purchase of United States 5-20s will probably be communicated through the Agent of the Associated Press in Washington in season to appear on another page of this paper. Whatever the sales of Gold may be, there must be taken into the account as bearing upon the continued scarcity of Gold in Banks and in the open market—first, the option reserved by the Secretary to increase his weekly sales, if circumstances should seem to render it advisable; secondly, the contingency of anticipating $7,022,000 of United States 5 ₱ cents. of 1871, and lastly, the prepayment of November Coupons, and as soon as the books, just closed, can be made ready, the Registered Interest due in November. The New-York Banks are now down to $13,272,981 on their Gold averages, with the prospect of continued draughts to pay Customs at New-York, averaging about $2,750,000 ₱ week, or $12,500,000 for the twenty-seven business days of the month. At the same time, however, their Greenback average is on the increase, with the chances in their favor that the disbursements of the month from the Treasury will more than equal any early demand for Currency from the South and West. The United States Treasurer is now prepared with his Greenbacks of large denomination from the new plates of 1869, to pay them out in redemption of the 5-20s proposed to be bought up in October, as well as in ordinary disbursements. The three ₱ cent. Greenback Certificates held by the Banks will not be disturbed until November, and then only to the extent of one or two millions, if such amount of new National Bank Circulation should be issued by the Controller of the Currency to the 31st October, under the recent Currency Act of Congress.

The General Trade of the week past was again active in Imported Merchandise and Domestic Commission Goods. The Customs duties paid on the former amount to three and a quarter millions, implying that about seven millions of Goods have been marketed since our last weekly review. The Export movement of Domestic Produce continues moderate, notwithstanding the free receipts of new Cotton, over twenty thousand bales at this port. The outgo of Specie is now reduced to the Gold and Silver bars and a few parcels of Gold Coin coming in from the Pacific States and Territories. The further reduction of Interest to 2½ ₱ cent. by the Bank of England has induced additional transfers of London Credits to New-York, and within the last few days about a million of dollars was transferred on cable orders, in addition to the ordinary Sixty-days and Short-sight Exchange drawn for the same object of employing the money in this market.

While the Money Market continues easy on demand loan, at 5@6 ₱ cent., and in exceptional cases at 4 ₱ cent., there is still some reluctance at Bank to enter upon time engagements, though fortunately our merchants are not pressing for discounts. Other borrowers on time are willing to pay outside lenders from 7 to the equivalent of 12 ₱ cent. per annum on miscellaneous collateral. Within a few days past, however, we hear that the facilities for borrowing in this way have increased, and the Stock Exchange, if really disposed to active speculation, could no doubt be accommodated at a moderate cost. During the week Gold advanced 1 ₱ cent. on the scarce supply for immediate delivery, and additional to this rise the cost for the use of Gold advanced at one time to the equivalent of 2 ₱ cent. a month, or *one-sixteenth ₱ cent. per day.* The Public Funds show very slight differences from Saturday week, though closing strong, while with some few exceptions the Railway list is nearly the same.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Oct. 1, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York offices of the United States Treasury, at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$801,016
Decrease in Specie	1,397,743
Increase in other Legal Tenders	1,666,156
Decrease in Deposits	10,628
Decrease in Circulation	14,847

	Oct. 2, '69.	Oct. 1, '70.	Sept. 24, '70.
National Capital	$73,502,907	$73,032,200	$73,032,200
Local Capital	11,162,305	13,129,800	13,129,800
Total	$84,665,212	$86,162,000	$86,162,000
Loans	255,239,649	266,286,601	267,087,617
Gold and Gold Notes	15,902,944	13,272,981	14,670,724
Other Legal Tenders	54,209,068	51,084,092	49,417,939
Deposits	183,124,508	191,055,574	191,066,202
Circulation	34,169,909	32,718,199	32,733,016
In Sub-Treasury	91,989,034	68,418,540	67,278,923

The Bank statement published today exhibits the following relative strength of the movement in the point of lawful money Security to the previous statement. The banks owe:

	Sept. 24, '70.	Oct. 1, '70.	Oct. 2, '69.
On deposit	$191,066,202	$191,055,574	$183,124,508
Circulation	32,733,016	32,718,199	34,169,909
Total	$223,799,218	$223,773,773	$217,294,417
25 ₱ ct. would be	55,949,804	55,943,443	54,323,604
They held:			
In Gold and Greenbacks	64,097,660	64,357,073	70,112,032
Excess	$8,247,856	$8,413,630	$15,788,428
Rate for money	6 ₱ ct.	6 ₱ ct.	10 ₱ ct.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry-goods return in our last paper, amount to $7,058,078, against the total entries of $5,282,204 same week last year. The export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,864,536, against $3,807,082 same week last year. The export of Specie, $465,258, against $265,196 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $3,293,012. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 20,140 bales.

The Gold value of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, are as follows, the figures being official to Sept. 1, and since, semi-official from the Custom-house, the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$23,201,519	August	$29,829,299
February	23,831,656	Sept. 3	7,633,970
March	27,258,964	Sept. 10	6,817,267
April	28,567,274	Sept. 17	6,253,909
May	24,616,608	Sept. 24	6,631,064
June	24,228,944	Oct. 1	7,058,078
July	24,610,215		
Total since Jan. 1			$239,631,887
Against the same date, 1869			242,465,340
Decrease since Jan. 1			$2,833,453

The Currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, is as follows:

January	$12,893,160	July	$16,717,873
February	11,940,146	August	13,892,530
March	15,943,095	Sept. 7	3,012,487
April	14,697,825	Sept. 14	4,430,966
May	15,115,599	Sept. 21	3,137,927
June	17,700,963	Sept. 28	3,864,536
Total since Jan. 1			$132,847,135
Against same date, 1869			141,891,125
Decrease since Jan. 1			$9,043,990
Gold, Oct. 1, 1870			114 ₱ cent.
Gold, Oct. 2, 1869			120 ₱ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, are as follows:

January	$2,683,392	August	$10,067,040
February	2,194,256	Sept. 3	1,021,603
March	1,521,001	Sept. 10	1,381,487
April	1,698,616	Sept. 17	810,465
May	4,485,373	Sept. 24	1,345,408
June	4,254,362	Oct. 1	465,258
July	16,922,451		
Total			$48,874,362
Against same date, 1869			26,995,048
Increase since Jan. 1			$22,879,314

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1, 1870:

Customs received.		Gold Interest paid.	
January	$10,152,398	January	$17,693,723
February	11,951,925	February	1,793,043
March	12,264,608	March	3,766,313
April	12,193,872	April	836,564
May	11,085,468	May	16,918,162
June	10,263,804	June	2,034,251
July	11,139,760	July	17,494,731
August	15,645,267	August	2,221,753
September	14,704,034	September	3,988,005
Oct. 1	629,000	Oct. 1	31,194
Total, 1870	$111,030,136	Total, 1870	$66,777,739
Total, 1869	103,119,535	Total, 1869	69,315,243

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		Oct. 2, '69.
American Gold	113 @114	130
Old U. S. 5-2s, 1862	112¾@113	119¾
Consolidated 5-20s	110⅛@110⅝	117⅝
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40s	106¾@107 @106⅜	109⅜
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	92 @ 92	..
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. Scrip	87¼@ 87⅛	..
Rock Island	116⅜@116	106⅜
Lake Shore	92¾@ 93	82¼
North-western	82⅛@ 82⅛	71¼
Reading	96⅝@ 97⅜	93⅝
North-western Preferred	87⅛@ 88	84¼
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅜@ 32⅜	27¼
Pacific Mail	42⅝@ 43	62
St. Paul Preferred	81 @ 81¼	81¼
St. Paul Common	63¾@ 63½	68¼
New Tennessee 6s	60¾@ 60½	52½
New-Jersey Central	105¾@106⅞	100
Toledo and Wabash	52 @ 52	52½
Central Pacific Bonds	90¼@ 90¾	..
Union Pacific Bonds	83 @ 83½	..

The sales of Gold ranged 113⅞@114 ₱ cent.; the speculation in the Room not very active. The Cash Gold continues scarce, but the consideration paid for its use was less important than earlier in the week. The Banks lose $1,397,743 on their Gold averages, and gain $1,666,156 in Greenbacks. They decrease their Loans $801,916, and the general line of Deposits is down only $10,828. The Treasury Office, during the week, received $3,293,012 in Gold for Customs and paid out $337,392 on Gold Interest on the Public Debt. The shipments of Specie of all descriptions are $465,258. The rates for Money continue cheap to the Brokers on demand loan, 5@6 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, while on time engagements 7 ₱ cent. is charged at Bank to regular dealers, and 7 ₱ cent. and various brokerages, ⅛@¼@½ ₱ cent., on the Street. Bills on London, after a large business, at 109@109⅛ ₱ cent., 60 days, and 109¾ short sight, and 10 ₱ cent. for cable transfers for Saturday's mail, were advanced to 109⅛@109⅜ for 60 days, and 109⅞@110 short sight.

On the Stock Exchange there was an improved feeling after the holiday of Friday, and there was a better disposition for business in the Public Funds, which advanced ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent., and also in Reading, Western Telegraph, Panama, and some of the Western Roads. New-York Central Stock and Scrip were firm, and the Railway Mortgages in good demand. The Central Pacifics sold at 90⅛@90¼ ₱ cent., and the Missouri Pacifics, which attract fresh interest from the large traffic of the Road, sold at 90. In the Southern State Bonds the business was moderate. After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, OCT. 1.

	Thursday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	106⅝	106½
United States 5-20s of 1862	112¾	113
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅝	110⅝
American Gold Coin	114⅛	114
Bills on London 60 days	109⅜	109¼
New Bonds of Tennessee	60⅝	60½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	92¼	92
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	87⅝	87½
Reading Railroad	97⅝	97⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	116⅝	116
North-west Common	82¾	82¼
North-west Preferred	88⅜	88
Pacific Mail Company	43¼	43
St. Paul Preferred	81⅜	81¼
St. Paul Common	62¾	63½
Lake Shore	93	93
Ohio and Mississippi	33	32⅞
New-Jersey Central	107	106⅞
Toledo and Wabash	52⅛	52

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1.

Gold receipts	$1,073,908 94
Gold payments	1,091,828 90
Gold balance	61,054,494 46
Currency receipts	684,342 81
Currency payments	2,795,059 65
Currency balance	7,364,046 02
Canceled gold notes sent to Washington	985,300 00
Customs	629,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ ct. reg., 1881	114¼	5-20 coup., 1865, n. i.	110⅝
6 ₱ ct. coup., 1881	114¼	5-20 reg., 1867	110⅝
5-20 reg., 1862	x108¼	5-20 coup., 1867	110⅝
5-20 coup., 1862	113	5-20 reg., 1868	110⅝
5-20 reg., 1864	x108¼	5-20 coup., 1868	110⅜
5-20 coup., 1864	111¼	10-40 reg	106⅜
5-20 reg., 1865	x108¼	10-40 coup	106¼
5-20 coup., 1865	112	6s currency	111
5-20 reg., 1865, n. i.	110⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, x coupon	62¼	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1886	104⅛
Tenn. 6s, new bds	60⅝	Ill. Canal bds. 1870	100
Virginia 6s, x coup	62	Ill. coup. 6s, 1877	100
Virginia 6s, new bds	68	Ill. coup. 6s, 1879	100
N. Carolina 6s, old	50	Ill. War Loan	100
N. Car. 6s, new bds	27½	Indiana 5 ₱ cent	100
N. Car. 6s, Sp. Tax	23	Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '73	100
S. Carolina 6s	80	Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '78	100
S. Car. 6s, new bds	68	Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '83	100
S. Car. 6s, April & Oct	65	Michigan 7 ₱ ct., '78	100
Missouri 6s	90⅛	Mich. 7 ₱ c. War L'n	100
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. iss.	90¼	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n	107¾
Louisiana 6s	70⅛	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L'n	107¾
Louisiana 6s, new bds	63	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	105
La. 6s, Levee bds	75	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	107
La. 7s, Penitentiary	75	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	107
Connecticut 6s	101	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	107
Alabama 5s	70	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	107
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. iss.	68½	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	101½
Arkansas 6s	61¼	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	100
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1881	102		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90½	Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.	79
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	88	Gt. West. 1st. '68	104
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	88	Gt. West. 1st, '88	87½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n.	88	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90.	82½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Gal. & Chi. Ext.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Conv. '76	100	Galena & Chic. 2d	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	100	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	97½
Erie 1st Mort. Ext.	99½	Morris & Essex 1st	101½
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79	92½	Morris & Essex 2d	95
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	85	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	98½
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	80½	N. J. Cen., New Bs	100½
B. N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	90	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	101½
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	104¼	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	96
Hud. 7s, 3d, '75	103	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d	91½
Albany & Susq. 1st	100	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	96
Albany & Susq. 2d	92¼	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	96
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	110½	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	77
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	94	Chic. & Alton S. F.	100
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	99½	Chic. & Alton 1st	102
Cen. Pac. Bonds	90½	Ohio & Miss. 1st	99
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	83½	Ohio & Miss. Con	88½
U. Pac. Income 10s	73½	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	93
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '70	106	St. L. & Iron Mt Bs.	85½
Alton & T. H. 1st	97	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	105
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	82½	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	92
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	75	Mil. & St. P. 1st	94
Chi. & N. W. 1st	92½	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d	87½
Consol'd 7 ₱ c. conv.	90½	Col. C. & Ind. 1st	79½
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	105	Col. C. & Ind. 2d	58
Han. & St. Jo. conv.	105½	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	82
Lack. & West. Bonds	95	Tol. Peo. & W., W. D.	79
Del., L. & West 2d	94	Tol., Peo. & W. 2d	67
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	90	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96
Tol. & Wab. 2d	85½	Bos. H. & Erie guar.	28½

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	136	Manuf. & Merchants	100
Manhattan	147	N. Y. Nat. Ex. Bank	75
Mechanics'	136	Central National	105
Union	132	Fourth National	106
America	145	Ninth National	110
City	210	Tenth National	124
Tradesmen's	151	Brs' & Brokers' Ass.	101
Mechanics' & Trad'rs'	120	Del. & Hud. Canal	120
National	118	Pennsylvania Coal	221
Seventh Ward	110½	Maryland Coal Co.	28
Commerce	121½	American Coal	35
Mercantile	125	Canton Co., Baltimore	64
American Exchange	115	Con. Coal of Maryland	26
Chatham	170	West. U. Tel.	37¾
Hanover	100	Quicksilver Mining	8
Irving	120	Mariposa Mining	5
Citizens'	130	Mariposa Pf.	10⅛
East River	110	Mar. Trus. Certific's	25
Market	120	Boston W. P.	15
Nassau	109	Adams Ex.	66½
Shoe and Leather	163	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scp.	2½
Continental	94½	American Ex.	41½
St. Nicholas	112	United States Ex.	36
Importers' & Traders'	154	Mer. Union Ex.	14
Park	160	Pacific Mail	43

Mr. DEWITT C. HAYS having been recently elected President of the Union National Bank, has withdrawn from active business on the Stock Exchange, of which he is one of the oldest members, leaving a special capital with Mr. JACOB HAYS and Mr. S. J. DRAKE, who continue business at No. 40 Broad-street. See advertisement.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1870.

☞ LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Comparative earnings past three years:

1867-8	$2,228,609 44		
1868-9	2,381,188 55	Increase	$152,521 11
1869-70	2,954,658 80	Increase	573,520 25

This is on same length of road.

Road cost over	$16,000,000
Mortgage debt less than	8,000,000

The stock pays 8 per cent. cash dividends; the road to be double tracked as fast as can be done, to keep pace with increasing demands upon it.

The result of many years business, and the unsullied reputation of this corporation for punctuality, should command par for its bonds. We offer the remnant of this loan of thirty-year Bonds, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York, April and October, at 90 and accrued interest.

The Bonds may be registered if desired, and we recommend them unhesitatingly to all investors who desire securities about which there is no doubt.

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st.
JOHN J. CISCO., No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND CONVERTIBLE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.—The small remaining balance of the loan for sale, at 90 and accrued interest. These bonds return about double the rate of interest which United States 5-20s pay, while the security is as safe and fully equal to that of any railroad bond issued.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 1, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	49	Spirits Turp., bbls	384
Bees-wax, pkgs	5	Tar, bbls	34
Broom-corn, bales	50	Resin, bbls	1,291
Cotton, bales	364	Cut-meats, pkgs	150
Dried Fruit, pkgs	44	Grease, pkgs	28
Eggs, bbls	602	Lard, pkgs	210
Flour, bbls	15,334	Lard, kegs	23
Wheat, bushels	30,332	Stearine, pkgs	17
Corn, bushels	17,800	Butter, pkgs	2,779
Oats, bushels	27,238	Cheese, boxes	4,331
Rye, bushels	8,000	Tallow, pkgs	12
Malt, bushels	1,400	Lard-oil, bbls	50
Barley, bushels	11,520	Oil-cake, pkgs	207
Beans, bushels	1,269	Tobacco, hhds	293
Grass-seed, bushels	80	Tobacco, bxs. & cases	39
Corn-meal, bags	204	Whisky, bbls	333
Hemp, bales	16	Wool, bales	225
Hops, bales	147	Rice, pkgs	20
Leather, sides	4,876	Starch, boxes	650

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Washington*, for Liverpool—600 pkgs. Pumps, 7,657 boxes Cheese, 897 bales Cotton, 50 tcs. Beef, 445 bbls. Flour, 64 Car-wheels, 230 bbls. Apples, 103 pkgs Sewing-machines, 9 cases Clocks, 198 boxes Bacon, 320 tcs. Lard, 25 hhds. Tallow, 181 bbls. Pork, 8 cases Farina.

By the steamer *The Queen*, for Liverpool—3,619 bales Cotton, 10 hhds. Tobacco, 1,500 bbls. Flour, 62 pkgs. India Rubber, 10 casks Sperm-oil, 13 boxes Bacon, 25 boxes Essence of Oil, 37,300 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Europa*, for Glasgow—21,338 bushels Wheat, 1,227 bbls. Flour, 105 bbls. Apples, 403 boxes Cheese, 50 cases Maizina, 410 bags Oil-cake, 254 bbls. Fish-oil, 100 boxes Flavina, 22 cases Machinery.

By the ship *Prinz Albert*, for Antwerp—3,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Barabino Padre*, for Antwerp—301,599 gallons Crude Petroleum.

By the bark *Shawmut*, for Gibraltar—1,500 cases Petroleum, 12 bbls. Flour, 65 bags Coffee, 113 hhds. Tobacco.

By the bark *American Eagle*, for Seville—81,000 Staves.

By the bark *Proteus*, for Lisbon—100 bbls. Resin, 53,000 Staves, 14,979 bushels Wheat.

ASHES—Pots continue salable and steady at $6 50@$7. Pearls have been inactive at $9@$9 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock, 376 bbls.

COFFEE.—A moderate demand has been reported for Rio and Santos at full prices; sales here, since our last, 2,246 bags Santos, by the *Wanderer*, at auction, at from 14¾c.@18c., averaging 15.77, gold, and subsequently, at private sale, 2,886 bags Santos, by the *Wanderer*, remainder of cargo, on private terms; also, at Baltimore, 1,000 bags Rio, by the *Vesta*, on private terms. Other kinds have been quiet, but quoted steady. We quote Java at 19c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18c.; Rio, 9¼c.@12c., in bond; native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14c.@18c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8½c.@9c., gold, ₱ lb.

Stock of Coffee in New-York, Oct. 1.

	1869. Bags.	1870. Bags.
Rio and Santos	110,559	45,034
Java, Government	873	670
Ceylon	8,927	9,426
Maracaibo	3,873	25,216
Laguayra	2,206	5,035
Jamaica	....	848
San Domingo	1,435	255
Costa Rica	425	3,279
Manila	4,564	400
Savanilla	....	1,541
Curacao	....	431
African	....	27
Java, mats	38,391	31,760
Grand total, pkgs	171,253	123,904

COTTON—Has been quite moderately dealt in for early delivery at lower and irregular prices. Sales since our last formal report, 2,269 bales, of which 172 bales were to arrive, including 1,405 bales to spinners, 712 bales to shippers, 125 bales to speculators and 47 bales in transit. For forward delivery an active business has been transacted at easier rates, sales having been reported of 8,550 bales basis of Low Middling, including 2,500 bales for October at 15⅝c.@15¾c.; 1,600 bales for November at 15⅜c.@15¼c.; 400 bales for December at 15¼c., 500 bales to Dec. 10 at 15¼c.; 100 bales for January at 15¾c.; also, 900 bales, free on board at Charleston; 1,000 bales at Savannah, 250 bales at Mobile, 500 bales at New-Orleans, and 800 bales at port or ports not publicly named, on private terms. The hours of meeting for business purposes at the Cotton Exchange will henceforward be from 10 and 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.

Closing prices of Cotton today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12¾	13	13¼	13⅛
Good Ordinary	15	15¼	15½	15¾
Low Middling	15⅞	16⅛	16⅜	16⅝
Middling	16⅜	16⅝	16⅞	17⅛
Good Middling	17	17¼	17½	17¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	20,466
Receipts last week	13,581
Receipts the preceding week	9,894
Receipts since Sept. 1	52,856
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	757,417
Receipts the preceding year	648,429
Receipts ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Exports since our last	4,516
Exports since Sept. 1	26,120
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1870	439,042
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,588,867
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,597
Estimated stock here	20,000

Messrs. EASTON & Co. furnish the following statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph on Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Great Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	12,143	28,180	....	....
Mobile	5,241	15,165	....	....
Galveston	1,498	6,231	....	....
Florida	92	....	....	....
Savannah	18,023	19,977	....	....
Charleston	5,330	7,310	....	....
New-York	3,791	20,150	7,557	....
Boston, Phil. & Balt.	1,987	9,000	....	....
Total this week	51,105	106,013	7,557	....
Previously reported	71,863	....	20,615	1,494
Total since Sept. 1, '70	122,968	106,013	28,172	1,494
Same time last year	143,913	86,653	12,618	6,100

Statistical Position.

	1870.	1869.	1868.
Stock in Liverpool	521,000	442,010	424,180
Afloat from India	256,000	247,000	414,000
Afloat from America	28,000	8,000	6,000
Stock in London	32,360	27,610	55,666
Afloat for London	50,000	137,000	161,000
Stock in Havre	180,630	62,900	50,129
Afloat for Havre	15,221	71,807	74,143
Stock in Bremen	16,000	4,178	9,571
Afloat for Bremen	....	301	7,585
Stock in United States ports	106,013	86,654	75,063
Stock in the interior towns	20,224	16,281	6,775
Total	1,225,448	1,114,741	1,285,012
Excess in visible supply, compared with 1869	....	110,707	59,564
Decrease compared with 1868	....	....	....
Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills	60,000	48,000	115,000
Price of Middling Orleans in Liverpool	9d.	12⅝d.	10¼d.
Price of Middling Orleans in New-York	17¼c.	28c.	27¼c.
Price of Gold	113¾	131⅛	141¾

Stocks in the Interior Towns, Sept. 30.

	1870.	1869.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga	2,425	2,780
Columbus, Ga	3,420	2,379
Macon, Ga	3,705	3,911
Selma, Ala	2,955	845
Montgomery, Ala	1,575	4,223
Memphis, Tenn	3,984	2,112
Nashville, Tenn	2,160	31
Total	20,224	16,281

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market has been very quiet for most kinds of State and Western Flour. Desirable lots of shipping brands have been scarce and in moderate demand at steadier prices, with sales reported since our last of about 5,400 bbls. on the basis of $5 45@$5 50 for very good, and $6 15 for choice extra State, delivered, per bbl. In other descriptions there has been very little movement and prices have been rather weak and irregular. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 19,450 bbls., all told, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western, at from $4 75@$5 10, chiefly at $4 90@$5 [illegible]; inferior to very good extra State at $5 25@$5 50; very good to choice do., $5 50@$6 15; good shipping extra Western at $5 15@$5 45; [illegible] at $5 30@$5 55 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 00@$4 50
Sour Flour	4 10@ 5 20
Superfine State and Western	4 75@ 5 10
Extra State	5 25@ 5 45
Extra City, shipping brands	5 30@ 5 45
Extra Genesee	5 30@ 8 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 30@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 60@ 6 60
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 15@ 5 45
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 45@ 6 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	5 67@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been in less demand, but quoted steady. Sales reported since our last of 1,070 bbls., in lots, at about $4 70@$6 15 for very poor to good ordinary, and $6 15@$9 25 for good ordinary to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair request at $3 90@$5 75 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 275 bbls. Corn-meal has been in more demand, but quoted easier at $4 50@$5 for Yellow and white Western; $4 90@$4 75 for Jersey; $5 25@$5 30 for Brandywine; $4 90 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5@$5 10 for Southern, ₱ bbl.; sales 1,000 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extras	$4 70@$6 10
Southern Flour, good to very choice extras	6 10@ 9 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	3 90@ 5 75
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	4 50@ 5 30
Corn-meal, puncheon	26 00@26 25

GRAIN—A better inquiry has been noted for prime No. 1 Spring and Amber Winter Wheat, chiefly for export, at an improvement of 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel, with most of the dealings reported on the basis of $1 29@$1 33, chiefly at $1 30 in store and $1 32½ afloat, for Amber Western, (Winter;) and $1 29@$1 31 for good to very choice New No. 1 Spring, mainly at $1 30 for prime boat-loads, afloat, ₱ bushel—closing strong and buoyant. The poorer grades of Spring have been in much less request and weak and irregular in prices, with some dealings reported in steamer grades of No. 2 at $1 08@$1 11 ₱ bushel. For a boat-load of prime Old No. 2 Spring a bid of $1 15 was refused. White Wheat was in light request, chiefly in a jobbing way and for milling purposes, at about former rates. Sales reported since our last of 163,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 40@$1 60; Red and Amber Western at $1 25@$1 35, chiefly at $1 29@$1 32½ for boat-loads of Amber; No. 1 Spring, chiefly prime new, at $1 29@$1 31; No. 2 Spring at $1 08@$1 14 for soft and warm to good steamer grades, and $1 16@$1 17 for prime old sailing vessel Milwaukee, and $1 07@1 11 for soft to good Chicago and Racine; Rejected and Mixed Spring at $1@$1 03; Red and Amber State at $1 30@$1 33; New Red and Amber Southern at $1 30@$1 35; White Southern at $1 45@$1 65 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in less urgent demand for the local and eastern trade, opening firmly, but closing in favor of purchasers. The sales have been mostly of ordinary to prime New Mixed Western at from 85c.@87c., chiefly at 87c. for prime boat-loads, ₱ bushel. There have been no important movements reported in White or Yellow Corn, prices of which have varied little. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 54,500 bushels at 84c.@87c. for poor to prime Mixed Western, closing with 87c. asked for prime boat-loads, afloat; 90c.@95c. for Yellow Western and State; 87c.@90c. for White do., and 81c.@83c. for Unsound, ₱ bushel. Rye continues in light request, within a range of 85c.@95c. for poor ordinary to very choice Western and State, ₱ bushel. Barley has been dull, heavy, irregular, with sales reported of only small lots new Canada at $1 10@$1 20; Western at $1 18@$1 20; and two-rowed State at $1 02½@$1 05, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt has been in less request but quoted about steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,300 bushels, including Canada at $1 25 and State at $1 05@$1 15 ₱ bushel. Oats have been in light demand and less buoyant in price, with most of the restricted business reported, on the basis of 52c.@53c. for New Mixed Western; 54½c. for very choice do., and 54c.@58c., chiefly at 55c.@56c. for White Ohio, ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last, of 51,000 bushels at 51c.@58c., as the extremes, for very inferior to very choice new Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, ₱ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 1,945 bbls. Flour, and 37,300 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 1,227 bbls. Flour, and 21,338 bushels Wheat for Glasgow; 12 bbls. Flour for Gibraltar, and 14,979 bushels Wheat for Lisbon.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in fair request at 95c.@$1, chiefly at $1, for shipping, and $1 10@$1 40 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw rules quiet at 60c.@$1 05, as extremes, for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been inactive and heavy at 13c.@20c. for New Crop, 10c.@20c. for Yearlings, and 1c.@6c. for old growth, ₱ lb. Receipts, 147 bales.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 36,606 Hides; sales, 46,660 Hides and 175 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & CO.: 4,180 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22@28 lbs., 24½c.@25c.; 8,260 Dry Entre Rios, 21@22 lbs., 23½c.@24½c., gold, selected; 900 Dry Entre Rios, Seconds, 20@22 lbs., private terms; 4,500 Dry Montevideo, (part to arrive,) 22@23 lbs., 23½c.@24c., gold, selected; 2,500 Dry Montevideo, Seconds, 20 lbs.; 1,400 Dry California, 25 lbs.; 500 Dry Savanilla, 25 lbs., private terms; 5,600 Dry Central American, 17@21 lbs., 19½c.@20½c., gold, as they run; 570 Dry Payta, 25@28 lbs.; 300 Dry Mexican, 25 lbs.; 400 Dry Southern, 16 lbs.; 5,100 Dry Texas, 22@24 lbs.; 6,500 Wet Salted Rio Grande Cow, 40@52 lbs.; 1,250 Wet Salted West India, 40@50 lbs.; 2,300 Wet Salted Texas, 50@65 lbs.; 400 Wet Salted Florida, 40 lbs., private terms; 2,000 City Slaughter, 65@70 lbs., 11½c., currency, selected; 175 bales Calcutta Cow, (part to arrive,) 10@15 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand is 80,100 Hides and 350 bales, (same time last year, 165,500 Hides and 820 bales,) as follows: 28,100 Dry Buenos Ayres, 4,700 Dry Montevideo, 3,200 Dry California, 8,500 Dry Central American, 1,000 Dry and Salted Savanilla, &c., 1,500 Dry and Salted Mexican, 10,300 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 2,800 Wet-salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Cow, 350 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER.—The dealings in most kinds have been on a restricted scale, but prices have been supported. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Rough, 30c.@33c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@39c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 34c.@41c.; Union Cropped, Light, 34c.@41c.; Union Bellies, 19c.@22c.; Oak Rough, Heavy, 33c.@36c.; Oak Rough, Middle, 33c.@36c.; Oak Rough, Light, 33c.@37c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 27c.@32c., ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in very limited request since our last, at about former rates. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico nominally at from 37c.@63c.; New Crop Cuba at 20c.@24c.; New-Orleans, 80c.@$1 ₱ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	22c.@25c.	23c.@26c.
Cuba, Clayed	23c.@26c.	27c.@35c.
Cuba, Muscovado, Refining grades	—@—	28c.@38c.
Cuba, Muscovado, Grocery grades	—@—	38c.@42c.
Porto Rico	—@—	37c.@63c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	80c.@$1.

Stock of Molasses in New-York Oct. 1.

	1869.	1870.
Clayed Cuba, hhds	2,551	4,820
Cuba, Muscovado, hhds	4,651	8,112
Porto Rico, hhds	3,888	4,128
English Island, hhds	2,031	2,770
St. Croix, hhds	143	300
Grand total, hhds	13,264	20,130

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet, but quoted firm, on the basis of $1 95 for Strained, ₱ 280 lbs. Stock in yard, 51,925 bbls., against 41,274 bbls. same time last year. Tar is dull and unchanged; stock, 22,519 bbls., against 4,424 bbls. Oct. 1, 1869. Crude Turpentine is neglected and unsettled in price; stock, 312 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been in limited request, on the basis of 39½c. for merchantable, ₱ gallon; stock, 2,324 bbls. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 39½c.@40½c. ₱ gallon; Crude, $3 10@$3 15; Resin, $1 90@$7 50, ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $2@$2 50; Pitch, $2 25, ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been quite dull today, with offerings reported at 12¼c., while buyers were not disposed to pay over 12c. for round lots; a sale of equal to 500 bbls. was reported for early delivery on private terms. Shipping Crude has been very quiet and quoted nominally at 16½c. here, and 16c.@16¼c. at Philadelphia. There were 211 bbls. received at Philadelphia. The export clearances hence include 301,599 gallons for Antwerp. At the Creek, the prevalent figures were $3 15 for Upper, and $3 20 for Lower Road deliveries, but no important movements were reported. Refined Oil has been in very limited request on the basis of 25¼c.@25¾c. for Standard White, for prompt and October deliveries; sales have been reported of 1,500 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, on private terms, and 1,000 bbls. do., high test, at 26c. ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia the dealings as reported were unimportant, and the prevalent quotations for Standard White, early deliveries, were 25⅛c.@25¼c. ₱ gallon. The export clearances hence have been 3,500 bbls. for Antwerp and 1,500 cases for Gibraltar; and, from Philadelphia, 123,034 gallons for Liverpool, 271,927½ gallons for Hamburg, 130,746 gallons for Stettin, 77,369 gallons for Elsinor and orders; and 111,701 gallons for Rotterdam. Refined Oil, in cases, continues in light demand, since our last, within a range of 29½c.@31c. as extremes, ₱ gallon. Naphtha rules quiet at 9¼c.@10c. in shipping order, 16c.@16½c. in cases, and 5c.@5¼c. in bulk, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Western Mess Pork has been offered with less freedom and quoted stronger, with a fair demand noted, chiefly on the basis of $24 75 for round and job lots, closing with holders claiming higher prices. In other descriptions, the dealings have been light at about former rates. Sales have been reported for early delivery, since our last, of 900 bbls. at $24 62@$24 75, chiefly $24 75 for Western Mess; $21 50@$22 50 for Prime and Extra Prime; $29 50 for City Mess; $24 for Prime Mess; $25 50@$29 75 for Clear, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery, Western Mess has been in limited demand at irregular figures. Dressed Hogs have been less plenty and quoted firmer, but have been quiet at from 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb., as the extremes. Cut-meats continue in slack demand at drooping rates. Sales have been reported of equal to 100 pkgs. in lots, at 15¼c.@18½c. for City-pickled Shoulders; 17c.@18c. for Smoked do.; 18½c.@20½c. for Pickled Hams; 20c.@22½c. for Smoked Hams, ₱ lb. City-cured Bacon has been very dull on the basis of 15½c.@16c. for Long Clear, ₱ lb. Lard has been quoted rather cheaper on a very moderate trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 490 tcs. and bbls. at 14½c.@16½c. for poor No. 1 to very choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 15½c. for prime Western Steam, and 14½c.@14¾c. for City, the latter an extreme ₱ lb. For forward delivery, the inquiry has been light at about former figures, with sales reported of 250 tierces for December, seller's option, at 14c. ₱ lb. Beef has been inactive but steady. Sales have been reported of 80 bbls., in lots, at $12@$16 for Plain Mess, $16@$19 50 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef continues very quiet at $24 50@$28 for Prime Mess; $30@$32 50 for India Mess, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams rule very dull at $34@$35, in job lots, for ice-cured, ₱ bbl. Butter has been less sought after at about steady prices. We quote: State and Pennsylvania, inferior to fancy, 25c.@50c., and Western, inferior to fancy, at 15c.@30c.; the day's receipts were 2,779 pkgs. Cheese continues in request at uniform rates. We quote at from 5c.@14½c. as the extremes for very common to fancy factory; the day's receipts have been 4,331 boxes.

RICE—Has been quite moderately dealt in at former figures; 500 bags Rangoon, in bond, were taken for export, on private terms. Stock in first hands, 2,500 bags Rangoon.

SKINS—Deer have been in fair request, with sales reported of 20,000 lbs. Porto Cabello, 8,000 lbs. Central American, 3,000 lbs. Vera Cruz, and 5,000 lbs. Para, on private terms. Receipts, 121 bales from Aspinwall, 23 do. from Sisal, and 21 do. from Para. We quote: Honduras Deer at 37½c.; San Juan, 34c.@36c.; Bolivar, 30c.; Sisal, 40c.@42c.; Vera Cruz, 37½c.; Chagres, 40c.@42c.; Porto Cabello, 34c.@35c.; Para, 36c.@37c., gold, ₱ lb.; Southern and Texas, 18c.@22c., currency, ₱ lb. Prime Goat have been scarce and wanted at uniform rates. Sales, 100 bales Cape, 87 do. Payta, 80 do. Curacoa, 35 do. Mexican, and 17 do. Parnahiba, on private terms. Receipts, 12 bales from Aspinwall, 22 do. from San Francisco, and 30 do. from New-Orleans. We quote: Tampico Goat, 57c.@58c.; Matamoras, 57c.@58c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 42c.@ 6c.; Payta, 55c.; Curacoa, 55c.@57½c.; Cape, 40c.@42c., currency, ₱ lb.; Madras, each, 65c.@70c.; Patna, each, 50c.@55c., currency.

SUGARS—Raw have been in moderate request at steady prices. Sales since our last 778 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 9¼c.@10½c., and 1,873 boxes Havana at from 10c.@11¼c., ₱ lb. The stock of Raw Sugars in first hands this morning was estimated at 64,430 hhds., 101,622 boxes, and 471,185 bags. We quote: fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9¼c.@9¾c.; fair to good Grocery grades, 10c.@10⅝c.; good to choice Grocery grades, [illegible]; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 10c.@11¾c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10⅞c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair demand at 11½c.@13⅛c., in extremes.

Stock of Sugars in New-York, Oct. 1.

	1869.	1870.
Cuba, hhds	77,538	53,472
Porto Rico, hhds	18,550	7,215
English Islands, hhds	1,494	2,370
Martinique, hhds	1,088	....
St. Croix, hhds	285	209
Total hhds	99,054	64,430
Total boxes	119,260	101,622
Total bags	95,607	471,185
Melado, hhds	607	1,183

TOBACCO—Has been very dull at former rates.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York and Brooklyn Inspection Ware-houses in September.

	Ky.	Va. & N. C.	Ohio.	Md.	Total.
Stock Sept. 1, 1870, hhds	16,829	462	19	33	17,343
Received since	1,969	17	..	..	1,986
Total	18,798	479	19	33	19,329
Delivered since	2,218	15	..	..	2,233
Stock Oct. 1, 1870	16,580	464	19	33	17,096
Brooklyn Inspection—Stock Sept. 1, 1870, hhds					8,969
Received since					519
Total					9,488
Delivered since					1,463
Stock Oct. 1, 1870					8,025
Total stock Oct. 1, 1870					25,121
Same time 1869					21,687
Same time 1868					24,617

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in September.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Yara.
Stock Sept. 1, 1870, bales	11,927	....	426
Received since, bales	4,892	....	282
Total bales	16,819	....	708
Delivered to Sept. 30, 1870, bales	9,726	....	316
Stock Oct. 1, 1870, bales	7,093	....	392
Stock Oct. 1, 1869, bales	6,707	64	439
Stock Oct. 1, 1868, bales	5,902	....	221

We are indebted to Messrs. J. S. GANS & SON for the foregoing statistics of the Tobacco trade of the port in September.

TALLOW, &C.—The market has been quiet. Prices have been quoted rather weak. Sales, 71,000 lbs. Tallow at 9c.@9⅛c. for ordinary to very choice, chiefly at 9⅛c.@9¼c. for prime, and 9⅛c. for fair; 17,500 lbs. Stearine at 13½c.@19½c.; and 21,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@13c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Continues in moderate demand at drooping rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 430 bbls., in lots, at 88c.@88½c., for wood and iron-bound pkgs., ₱ gallon. Receipts, 333 bbls.

WOOL.—The movements in this line, in September, Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHING BROTHERS review thus: The long continued drouth, in the manufacturing districts, by curtailing to a great extent the productive power of many mills, has exercised a depressing effect upon the Wool market. Business has nevertheless been fairly active in many descriptions, and stocks are small. Holders anticipate a brisk trade when the streams are filled, and are not inclined to give way in prices. Fleece Wools have met with only moderate sale. The low grades continue in demand, and are readily taken at former rates. Extra Pulled Wool of last season is in small stock and is wanted. The Short Wools also sell freely. Supers are less desired. Good descriptions of California and Texas Wools find purchasers quickly; stocks are not large and California Wools are chiefly affected with bur; the high rates for Fall Clip, reported as paid in California, will prevent its coming forward freely, and buyers here will be compelled to turn their attention to the burry Spring Wools. The low and improved grades of Texas have been in demand, and stocks are smaller than for several years. There is no stock of fine foreign Wools here. Sheepskins have sold freely and stocks are very small. Carpet Wools have not been neglected and there is very little stock on the market. Fine Wools abroad are weaker and prices lower. At the auction sales at Antwerp a large proportion of the Wool offered was withdrawn, and prices were 25 ₱ cent. lower than in May last. The sales of East India Wools at Liverpool take place the last of this month. The imports of Wool into New-York for the year 1868 were 28,213 bales, 13,499,159 lbs.; 1869, 46,196 bales, 20,710,391 lbs.; from Jan. 1 to Aug. 27, 1870, 19,712 bales, 9,042,174 lbs.; for month ending Sept. 24, 1,780 bales, 730,955 lbs.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York, Oct. 1, 1870.

	Cents ₱ lb.
New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	
Extra and above fleece	42@46
½ and ¾ blood fleece Common and ¼ fleece	42@46
Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	55@58
Extra and XX fleece	47@51
½ and ¾ blood fleece Common and ¼	44@47
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
Extra and above fleece	42@45
½ and ¾ blood fleece Common and ¼ fleece	42@44
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama.	
Washed Fleeces	40@44
Unwashed Fleeces	30@33
Unwashed Fleeces, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Unwashed Fleece, medium to fine	20@33
Common Fleece	17@19
Common Fleece, burry	15@19
Santa Fe.	
Washed White Fleece	27@31
Unwashed White Fleece	22@25
Black	19@20
California.	
Spring Clip, A P	29@34
Spring Clip, A 1	29@34
Spring Clip, A 2	28@32
Spring Clip, B	26@30
Spring Clip, S	18@22
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	22@24
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	20@23
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	20@22
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	20@22
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	17@20
Burry lots, 3c.@8c. ₱ lb. less.	
Pulled, extra	30@40
Pulled, super	30@37
Pulled, low	20@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	38@45
Super	38@45
No. 1	26@33
No. 2	11@14
Lambs	36@40
Western limed pulled	34@37
Southern limed pulled	34@37
Tub-washed	49@54

FREIGHTS—The market has been quoted generally stronger as to rates, with a fair inquiry reported, chiefly for Cotton and Grain room. For Liverpool, there were taken 1,600 bales Cotton, by steamer, at 5-16d.@⅜d. ₱ lb.; 1,600 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 1s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; and 70,000 bushels Wheat, by steamer, at 6d. closing with 6½d. asked ₱ bushel, and a British schooner with 1,000 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. ₱ bbl. For Glasgow, part of a load of wheat, by steam, on private terms.

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HAVE NOW OPEN A COMPLETE STOCK OF
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VELVETS, HATS, FEATHERS AND FLOWERS,
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BENNETT WILLIAMS
Has just opened
FALL GOODS AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
1,000 pieces VALENCIENNES EDGINGS, LACES, INSERTIONS.
REAL POINT, POINT APPLIQUE, POINT DUCHESSE LACES.
BLACK THREAD, GUIPURE, FRENCH LACES.
REAL POINT, THREAD, VALENCIENNES, COLLARS, SETS, CAPES, COLLARETTES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS.
GUIPURE BANDS AND INSERTIONS.
HEM-STITCH AND EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.
LLAMA LACE POINTS, SACKS, PARASOL COVERS.
500 DOZEN KID GLOVES, $1 PER PAIR, WORTH $1 50.

GRAND OPENING
AT W. K. PEYTON'S,
On MONDAY, Oct. 3, 1870,
of New Stock of
SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS,
VELVETEENS, LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
PLAIN DRESS GOODS, ALL COLORS,
FANCY DRESS GOODS, NEWEST STYLES,
LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' READY-MADE SUITS AND DRESSES,
In all the most fashionable styles.
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, QUILTS, LINENS, and HOUSEKEEPING GOODS IN GENERAL,
LADIES', CHILDREN'S and GENTS' HOSIERY, GLOVES and UNDERGARMENTS, in all sizes and qualities—a most complete stock at Popular Prices.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery,
near Houston-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S.
OPENING, FROM AUCTION,
ON MONDAY.
VELVETS AND SATINS.
SILK BONNET VELVETS, 50c., 75c., $1 yard.
SILK PLUSHES, 50c., 60c., 75c., $1 yard.
NEW SHADES IN VELVETEENS, 50c., 60c. yard.
SILKS AND SATINS ALL SHADES.
VELVET TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES.

TRIMMINGS FROM AUCTION.
FANCY SILK TRIMMINGS, 25c. to 75c. piece.
SILK AND SATIN GIMPS, 25c. to 75c. piece.
BLACK SILK FRINGES, 6c. to $1 yard.
COLORED SILK FRINGES, 6c. to 50c. yard.
COLORED SILK VELVETS, 25c. to $1 50 piece.
BLACK SILK VELVETS, 25c. to $1 piece.

RIBBONS FROM AUCTION.
FANCY RIBBONS, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12½c., 15c. yard.
BONNET RIBBONS, 20c., 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c.
SASH RIBBONS, 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c., 80c. yard.
ROMAN RIBBONS, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c. yard.
TRIMMING RIBBONS, 25c., 40c., 50c. piece.

FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.
OSTRICH FEATHERS, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c. up.
FANCY FEATHERS, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c. up.
RICH WILLOW AND OSTRICH FEATHERS.
FRENCH FLOWERS, 10c. spray.

HATS AND BONNETS.
ALL THE NEW SHAPES IN VELVETS, PLUSHES, SATINS, STRAWS, SILKS, BEAVER AND FELTS.
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TRIMMED HATS,
AND HOSIERY GLOVES.
OPENING ON MONDAY.
1,500 DOZENS LADIES', GENTS' AND MISSES' KIDS, WAY BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION
LOT OF SOILED KID GLOVES, 25c. pair.
LOT OF LADIES' KID GLOVES, 50c. pair.
LOT OF LADIES' TWO-BUTTONS, 88c. pair.
LOT OF GENTS' KID GLOVES, 50c., 60c. pair.
LADIES' FINE KIDS 75c., 80c., 88c.
OPENING REAL KIDS AT 88c. pair.

LADIES' AND GENTS' UNDERWEAR.
500 DOZENS MERINO VESTS, 75c., 88c., $1, $1 25.
500 DOZENS MERINO DRAWERS, 75c., 88c., $1, $1 25.
LADIES' TUCKED SKIRTS, 95c., $1, $1 25.
MUSLIN CHEMISE, 75c. to $3 25.
MUSLIN DRAWERS, 60c., 75c., $1, $1 25.
GENTS' NECKTIES AND BOWS, 10c. to 75c.
OPENING LOT OF ROMAN SCARFS, 25c.
1,000 DOZEN HOSIERY, 12½c. pair up.

JET AND FANCY JEWELRY.
1,500 SETS JET JEWELRY, 25c. to $3 set.
2,000 SETS FANCY JEWELRY, 25c. to $2 75 set.
3,000 JET NECKLACES AND CHAINS, 25c. up.
[illegible] NECKLACES, 25c. to $2 50.
2,000 PAIRS SLEEVE BUTTONS, EVERY KIND, 10c. up.
500 ORNAMENTS AND LOCKETS, 25c. to $1.
3,000 PORTEMONNAIES AND BAGS, 10c. to $1 50.

FANCY GOODS.
SPOOL AND SKEIN SILKS, 1c.
BEST 100-YARD MACHINE SILKS, 10c. spool.
FINE ALPACA SKIRT BRAIDS, 5c.
36-YARD ALPACA BRAIDS, 31c. to 50c.
FINE ENGLISH STAR BRAIDS, 15c. dozen.
SWAN-BILL HOOKS AND EYES, 2c. card.
ZEPHYR WORSTED, 10c. ounce.
ENGLISH TOOTH-BRUSHES, &c., 10c., 15c.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
1,000 DOZEN FINE LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, $1 dozen.
1,000 DOZENS GENTS' and LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, 4c. to $5.
LACE AND FANCY COLLARS, 25c., 50c., 75c., 88c.
AUCTION LOTS OF NEEDLEWORK, CHEAP.
REAL AND IMITATION LACES, CHEAP.

WM. KINZEY,
NO. 691 BROADWAY.
Between Amity and 4th sts.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.
LINES OF COLORED AND BLACK SATINS, $1, $1 25, AND $1 50 PER YARD.
BLACK AND COLORED SILK VELVETS, FROM $1 50 PER YARD.
SASH RIBBONS, 75 CENTS, 88 CENTS, AND $1 PER YARD.
CLEARING OUT OVER FIVE THOUSAND PIECES OF COLORED AND BLACK SATIN RIBBONS AT 10 CENTS PER YARD, REGULAR PRICE 25 CENTS.
NEW STYLES IN BONNET AND NECK RIBBONS.
EXAMINE OUR NEW FEATHERS AND FLOWERS, LARGEST STOCK IN THIS CITY TO SELECT FROM.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND, NOS. 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST., CORNER STORE,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON.
YANKEE NOTIONS.
LEATHER SATCHELS, 75 CENTS, $1, $1 20, $1 25, $1 30, $1 50, AND $1 60.
SPECIALTIES—PERFUMERY, SOAPS, TOILET ARTICLES, BRUSHES, COMBS, POCKET-BOOKS, FANS, HAT AND BONNET ORNAMENTS, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.
NEW LINES OF JEWELRY, FROM 25 CENTS THE SET AND UPWARD.
UMBRELLAS, HOOP-SKIRTS, SMALL WARES, HAIR GOODS, CORSETS, 50c., 60c., 75c., $1, $1 25 AND $1 50—EXAMINE.
ZEPHYR WOOLS, KNITTING YARNS, WORSTED EMBROIDERIES—ALL CHEAP.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
309, 311 and 311½ GRAND, 66, 68 and 70 ALLEN-ST.
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.
TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.
FIFTY NEW STYLES OF TRIMMING FOR DRESSES AND CLOAKS.
EVERY SHADE AND WIDTH, IN COLORED AND BLACK SILK RIBBON VELVETS, UNDER REGULAR PRICES; BEST MAKES.
NEW STYLES IN MORSE TRIMMINGS, GIMPS, BUTTONS, ORNAMENTS, &c., &c., CHEAP.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
309, 311 and 311½ GRAND, 66, 68 and 70 ALLEN-ST.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
HUNDREDS OF EMBROIDERED SETS.
BARGAINS.
FINE LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 31 CENTS AND UPWARD.
BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF LACE COLLARS, IN ALL THE NEW SHAPES. LACE COLLARS, 15, 18, 25, 31, 38, 44 AND 50 CENTS—EXAMINE. GIMPURE, APPLIQUE, POINT, BRUSSELS AND OTHER LACES. LARGE ASSORTMENT.
EXAMINE OUR LACE UNDER-SLEEVES.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
309, 311 and 311½ GRAND, 66, 68 and 70 ALLEN-ST.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON.
HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.
BARGAINS IN LADIES', MISSES' AND BOYS' HOSIERY.
LINES OF BERLIN, CLOTH AND CASHMERE GLOVES WE OFFER AT FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR (PART OF A JOBBER'S STOCK.)
LADIES' AND GENTS' UNDER-VESTS, DRAWERS, &C. ALL UNDER VALUE.
LARGE VARIETY OF NECK-TIES, BOWS, &c., LOW.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
309, 311 and 311½ GRAND, 66, 68 and 70 ALLEN-ST.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON.
KID GLOVES.
THE BEST DOLLAR KID IN THE WORLD, EVERY PAIR WARRANTED, COLORS SUPERB.
ALSO, FULL LINES OF THE ALEXANDER AND PERINOT KID GLOVE.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
309, 311 and 311½ GRAND, 66, 68 and 70 ALLEN-ST.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON.
HAT AND BONNET DEPARTMENT.
NEW STYLES, BOTH TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.
FRITZ, STRASBOURG, PARIS, NILSSON, SEEBACH, RHINE, METZ, SAILOR, SEINE, GARDE ZETLAND, ELBE, TOUL, &c., &c.
AN IMMENSE STOCK TO SELECT FROM, LARGELY BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
309, 311 and 311½ GRAND, 66, 68 and 70 ALLEN-ST.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

MRS. A. BURDETT SMITH, PATtern Bazaar, No. 917 Broadway, near 20th-st.—Magnificent display of trimmed patterns; patterns cut to measure and warranted perfect; cutting and basting. Designer and importer.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for same.

THE AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 54 Union-square, or No. 311 4th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils. Piano, violin and vocal culture, taught by the most competent professors. For further particulars apply as above. HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.
H. J. PETERS, Secretary.

THE GALIN METHOD OF INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.—Mr. C. H. FARNHAM'S classes will be formed on each TUESDAY in October, at 4 o'clock P. M., at Messrs. Chickering & Sons', East 14th-st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS BEEN taught by the best masters, would like to give lessons in music to a few pupils. Address MUSIC TEACHER, No. 113 West 31st-st.

CARPETS.

SMITH BROTHERS,
SUCCESSORS TO
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
AT THEIR NEW STORE,
NO. 738 BROADWAY,
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &C.
NEW STYLES. FALL TRADE, 1870.
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
GOODS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA MITCHELL, late of the City of New-York, now deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of business, No. 174 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of April, 1870.
JAMES H. THORNE,
CHARLES S. MITCHELL,
ap18-1aw-6mM* Executors of Anna Mitchell, dec'd.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS GRINNELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of business, No. 45 William-st., in the City of New-York on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, the 8th day of April, 1870.
RIDLEY WATTS,
HENRY GRINNELL, } Executors.
ap11-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD CROWTHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Chamber & Pomeroy, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of September, 1870.
JEANETTE BARLOW, Executrix.
o3-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM BINNS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 139 East 15th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of October, 1870.
o3-1aw6mM* WILLIAM C. BINNS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against UDOLPHO WOLFE, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 22 Beaver-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, 9th day of April, 1870. DAVID H. BURKE, Executor.
ADELE B. WOLFE, Executrix.
ap11-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JAMES O. PROUDFIT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. C. Traphagen, No. 7 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of April, 1870.
ANN P. HILLIARD, Administratrix.
ap11-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BAYLIES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, or his attorneys, Brinsmade & Holbrook, No. 56 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of May, 1870.
JOHN A. GRISWOLD, Executor, &c.
my9-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EZRA BUCKNAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, Jane Bucknam, No. 112 Lexington-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of June, 1870.
JANE BUCKNAM, Executrix.
FRANCIS A. COFFIN,
SAMUEL LEECH, } Executors.
je20-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH FATMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 70 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated, New-York, 1st day of June, 1870.
SOLOMON J. FATMAN, Executor.
je6-1aw6mM*

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—MALCOLM G. SHAUGHTON, as assignee of the firm property of the late firm of MITCHELL, LADD & CO., against NEWTON MITCHELL and others.—To the creditors of the late firm of MITCHELL, LADD & CO.: I, PHILO T. RUGGLES, referee, hereby give notice, that an interlocutory judgment was, on the 22d day of September, 1870, made and entered in the above entitled action, whereby it was referred to me, among other things, to take proof of all claims and demands of the creditors of the late firm of Mitchell, Ladd & Co., provided for by the assignment for the benefit of said creditors, executed by the members of said firm to the plaintiff, on or about March 23, 1865, and to take and state an account of the amount due to all of such creditors, upon their respective claims, upon the first day of January, 1868; notice is hereby given that the general objects of the reference ordered to me by the said judgment order, are, and I am thereby directed, to take proof of all claims of the said creditors, to take and state an account of the amounts due to said creditors, upon their respective claims, upon the 1st day of January, 1868, and to take, state and pass the accounts of the plaintiff as assignee under the said assignment. Notice is also hereby given, that it is, by the said interlocutory judgment, ordered, adjudged and decreed, that such of said creditors as shall not, within a time to be limited by me, or within such further time as may be allowed by this Court, or by me, for that purpose, present to me and prove their claims, shall be excluded from any dividend out of the assigned estate remaining in the hands of the plaintiff as assignee, and shall be excluded from the benefit of the decree to be entered in this action, and shall be for ever barred from demanding or recovering their claims from the plaintiff, as such assignee, or individually, or of, from or out of the said assigned estate. All the creditors of said firm of Mitchell, Ladd & Co. are hereby notified to come in and prove their respective demands, before me, the said referee, at my office, No. 39 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of November, 1870, the day limited by me on or before which all claims are to be presented. Notice is further hereby given, that I, the said referee, will proceed to a hearing of the matters referred to me by said judgment order, at my office, No. 39 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of November, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., and that at such hearing any party in interest may contest any claim presented to me, and may object to any matter in the accounts to be rendered by said assignee.—Dated New-York, Sept. 23, 1870. PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.
MARTIN & SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 31 Nassau-street, New-York. se28-1aw6wM

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—LAWRENCE P. BAYNE, plaintiff, against MILTON S. LITTLEFIELD and THE JACKSONVILLE, PENSACOLA AND MOBILE RAILROAD COMPANY, defendants.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 29 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, ($200,000,) with interest from the 30th day of June, 1870, besides the cost of this action.—Dated New-York, Aug. 27, 1870.
ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 29 Wall-street, New-York City.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 26th day of September, 1870.
ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
s26-1aw6wM* No. 29 Wall-street, New-York City.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—LAWRECE P. BAYNE and HENRY J. ROGERS, plaintiffs, against MILTON S. LITTLEFIELD and THE JACKSONVILLE, PENSACOLA AND MOBILE RAILROAD COMPANY, defendants.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 29 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and five thousand dollars, with interest from the 27th day of August, 1870, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Aug. 27, 1870.
ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 29 Wall-street, New-York City.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 26th day of September, 1870.
ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
s26-1aw6wM* No. 29 Wall-street, New-York City.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent.
DEWITT C. HAYS,
OCT. 3, 1870. SIMEON J. DRAKE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

A limited copartnership, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York, has been formed for the carrying on of the Stock Brokerage business, at No. 40 Broad-st., in which JACOB HAYS and SIMEON J. DRAKE are the general partners, and DEWITT C. HAYS is the special partner, under the firm name of HAYS & DRAKE.
JACOB HAYS,
SIMEON J. DRAKE,
OCT. 3, 1870. DEWITT C. HAYS.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 3, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
LA PETIT FAUST, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mme. Lea Silly, Montaland, Messrs. Rittermans, Gausens, Anthony and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE RIVALS. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Gilbert, George Clarke, Miss Madeline Henriques, and Miss Emily Mestayer.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
MAN AND WIFE. Characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Clara Morris.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
MARY STUART. Leading character by Mme. Marie Seebach.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. Leading characters by Miss Lotta, Miss Virginia Buchanan, Messrs. Frank Lawlor and Hamilton.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near 4th-st.
BARNABY RUDGE. Characters by Mr. Stuart Robson and Miss Lillie Eldridge.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Broadway, near Waverley-place.
ERNANI, OR THE HORN OF A DILEMMNA, BALLET, &c. Characters by Miss Lisa Weber and company.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
HUMPTY DUMPTY, Jr., and RIP VAN WINKLE. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Mlle. Christine Nilsson, Miss A. L. Cary, Miss Mehlig, Messrs. Brignoli, Verger and Vieuxtemps.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
ROBERT LE DIABLE, (German opera.)

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, DANCES AND COMICALITIES.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
3d-av., corner 63d-st.
ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.	
The Weekly Times, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items, with word "advertisement" prefixed, 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the New-York Times for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. Drexel, Harjes & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the New-York Times in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

A Times dispatch of yesterday says that an engagement was in progress then near St. Germain, on the road to Beauvais. The Germans, according to a dispatch from London, were probably receiving their siege train yesterday. The restoration of the German railway lines of communication is nearly complete. The National Guards, now in Paris, are said to number 375,000, and the supplies are being rapidly consumed. It was reported at Evreux, on Saturday, that 4,000 Prussians had occupied Mantes. A Toul dispatch says cannonading has been heard, for three days, in the direction of Pont-a-Mousson. It was reported that Gen. Bourbaki had made a successful sortie from Metz, inflicting heavy loss on the Prussians. The National Guard of Metz will undertake the defense, if Marshal Bazaine succeed in breaking through the Prussian lines. The siege of Soissons continues. The French have asked a truce to bury their dead. The German losses are said to be trifling. Gen. Ulrich, who defended Strasbourg, has arrived in Tours, where he was given an enthusiastic reception by the authorities and the public. He made a speech, in which he returned thanks for the warmth of the reception. M. Cremieux replied, paying a glowing tribute to his courageous defense of Strasbourg. Uhrich is to receive an ovation there today. The occupation of Strasbourg by the Germans was solemnized on the 30th in Berlin. The captures there include 170 guns, worth 2,000,000 of francs, and 8,000,000 francs in the Bank. The King of Prussia has sent 5,000 thalers to the relief of the inhabitants of Strasbourg. The French Government has a proclamation, in which they say, referring to the change in the day fixed for the election, that the early date was decided on with a view to facilitating negotiations for an armistice. They hope the defense of Paris and events outside may bring deliverance before that time. The circulars of M. Jules Favre is said to have been well received in the Departments of France. The Duke of Nassau and his Secretary are reported to have been shot by Francs-tireurs while riding through the country in a carriage. No official confirmation of this report has been received at the Prussian Legation in London. Count von Bismarck formally denies that there is any disposition on the part of Prussia to reduce France to the position of a second-rate Power. A royal decree from Berlin orders those districts of France occupied by German troops, excepting Alsace and Lorraine, to submit to the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin as Governor.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Marquis of Banneville, late French Minister at Rome, has returned to France. The Pope declines to quit Rome, and will remain at the Castle of St. Angelo with an Italian guard. Gen. Masi commands the forces at Rome, and civil affairs are administered by a commission of eighteen. Political exiles are pouring into the city. It is reported that the Pope ordered his adherents not to vote on the *plebiscitum*.... The Spanish Government has been advised of the promulgation of the Emancipation law in Cuba.... The budget of the Russian Government for 1871 shows no deficit, which is regarded as evidence of pacific intentions.

GENERAL.

Further particulars with regard to the freshets in Virginia show that the loss of property has been great and the loss of life considerable. At Richmond hundreds of families have been rendered homeless. Boats pass through the streets to take furniture and other property to a place of safety. The families of a Mr. Jennings and a Mr. Miller were swept away and perished. Many other lives are known to have been lost in that and other sections of the State. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad above Harper's Ferry has been swept away. Losses at and near Lynchburg are estimated at near $1,500,000. Communication between Washington and Lynchburg is entirely interrupted, and the telegraph lines are down in various directions.

News from the Red River country shows that great dissatisfaction prevails there, caused by the conduct of the Canadian volunteers, and that there is serious danger of fresh outbreaks against the authority of the Governor.

The National Schuetzenfest commences at Cincinnati today. Nine hundred delegates are expected, and several valuable prizes are offered for competition.

President Grant and family reached Washington yesterday.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Assistant Treasurer of this City to sell $1,000,000 of gold each Wednesday, and purchase $2,000,000 of bonds each Thursday of the present month.

Gov. Bowie, of Maryland, has directed the Attorney-General to take immediate action in regard to the oyster troubles, and has written to the Governor of Virginia, requesting him to release the parties arrested.

A fire occurred, on Saturday, in the repair-shop of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad, at Providence, R. I. causing a damage to buildings, locomotives, cars and machinery, amounting to upward of $125,000.

Jesse L. Savage was assaulted and nearly killed at New-Haven, on Saturday night, and robbed of $1,500 and a gold watch and chain. It is thought that he had been followed from New-York by thieves, who knew that he carried the money about his person.

A circular has been issued by the Treasury Department, at Washington, giving full directions for forwarding United States notes and currency to be exchanged for those of the new issue.

The public debt was decreased during the month of September by $9,007,448 13. The decrease since the 1st of March is $91,413,824 89, and since the 1st of October, 1869, $121,581,419.

Wilson, the murderer of Willard, the Warden of the Connecticut State Prison, has been taken to Hartford preparatory for his trial, which will commence on Wednesday.

The Buckeye races at Cincinnati closed on Saturday. The prizes were taken by A. Keene Richards' *Mary Edith*, D. Sargent's *Witchcraft* and *Morgan Scout*.

The latest advices from China state that the French ultimatum has been refused, and the Chinese are preparing for war. The French are waiting for orders from the Home Government.

Arrangements are in progress for holding a Convention, composed of delegates from all the Western and North-western States, for the purpose of considering questions pertaining to immigration.

James McDonough was appointed Chief of Police of St. Louis, on Friday, by the new Board of Commissioners.

A number of peaceable negroes in Tennessee were taken from their cabins and whipped by a band of masked ruffians, because they had been "voting wrongly."

The trotting at Mystic Park, near Boston, which was postponed on Saturday on account of the condition of the track, will be continued today.

The City Democracy.

There is one thing of which we must take the liberty of warning Gov. Hoffman and the men who are training him to run for the Presidency, and that is that a Democratic Governor of New-York has become something which the Democracy of the rest of the country cannot afford to carry. We know very well that it is said, and truly said, that the Democratic Party throughout the Union, is composed of men who are, on the whole, much less rigid than the Republicans. Not only are they more opposed to legislation in aid of morals, but they are, perhaps, less moral. Indeed, we think it is quite as true now, as when old President Dwight said it, that although every Democrat is not a horse-thief, it is quite certain that every horse-thief is a Democrat. But then it would be a great mistake to argue from this that the rank and file of the Democracy really have any more indulgence for thieving than Republicans. When it becomes necessary anywhere in the West to hunt down a robber, or "run off" a swindler, the Democrats engage in it just as actively as the Republicans. The churches, and schools, and all the other machinery by which morals are taught or upheld, if not supported as zealously by Democrats as by Republicans, are nevertheless supported by them to a greater or less extent. Away from the great cities, Democrats certainly show no inclination to tolerate corrupt Judges, or hand railroad property over to swindlers. There is no knowing what the party may come to, if it travels on in its present course, but it is certainly as yet far from reaching the standard of morality set up by its members in this City. The Western leaders of the party, such as Pendleton, are men of personal integrity, and the minor managers, if they do not themselves much care about honesty and decency, feel that it would be bad policy not to affect respect for them.

Now Gov. Hoffman has got so used to Tweed and his gang, has watched them and worked with them, and received favors from them for so many years, that we really believe he has forgotten what kind of look they wear to honest men. When Mr. Tilden appears to forget it, he may well do so; and he is evidently flattering himself that it is good policy for him to keep in favor with them, and that they can, by the aid of their great majorities, hereafter impose any candidate they please on the rest of the country. Things wore this look a little in 1868, when the Convention was held here, and when Mr. Tilden and his coadjutors so cleverly outmanœuvred the country delegates; but it must be remembered, in the first place, that Mr. Seymour, who was nominated on that occasion, was not only a man of high personal character, but had never signed the Erie bill, or anything like it. When he was Governor of this State for the first time, the Democratic Party contained in its ranks the most respectable men in the State. When he was elected the second time, as the result of the reaction of 1862, though things were getting pretty bad in this City, Tweed had only recently left, or was still engaged, in the honest and useful trade in which he began life, and the Democratic leaders still retained some control over the criminals, and the criminals were still unconscious of their strength. Mr. Seymour, therefore, came before the country with clean hands, at least, though with obnoxious opinions. He owed nothing to the Tweedites, and could listen without embarrassment to denunciations of lottery-policy dealing, pocket-picking, safe-blasting, garroting, burglary, murder and other "sinful games," now indulged in by City politicians. It may sound absurd to country readers, but it is nevertheless literally true, that without the active support of men who have committed one or other of these crimes, Mr. Hoffman's chances of success at the coming election would be very small indeed.

Now he is, as we have said, mistaken, if he supposes that the rest of the country is prepared to accept candidates set up by these gentry. The "hay-loft and cheese-press Democrats" of this State, even, are getting tolerably tired of being ruled by the City thieves. The Democrats of other States have, until recently, found some difficulty in knowing how much of the charges made against their New-York brethren were true, but, between Tweed and Fisk, they are having their eyes thoroughly opened. Four or five years ago, it would have been, perhaps, possible to cover up the real nature of the transaction known as the "signing of the Erie bill," but Fisk has taken care that there shall be no misunderstanding of it anywhere, and Tweed has helped him, though in a quieter way. Tweed is not ostentatious in his operations, and but for his stables and the Fifth-avenue mansion, might be called a discreet man; but Fisk is really careless to the last degree, and as long as he can enjoy himself with his ballet-girls and his boats and his six-in-hand, does not care a straw what becomes of the poor tools he has used. That little excuse, for instance, which poor Mr. Hoffman's supporters make for him, with tremulous lip, that the object of the Erie bill was to give greater permanence and certainty to the management of the road, would pass very well if Fisk would lay aside his splendors and curb his taste for theatricals, and if Tweed would live modestly and not take "the boys" with him when he attended the Democratic Convention. But, considering how they behave, we cannot help wondering that Mr. Hoffman expects any one to swallow that little story of his not knowing what the result of the bill would be. As matters stand, Fisk's notoriety only helps to make the Governor notorious as his accomplice. Nobody sees the opera troupe, or the six-in-hand, without remembering that they are kept up with the property of innocent people, wrested from them with the aid of the Chief Magistrate of the great State of New-York; and nobody passes Tweed's mansion without remembering that that same Chief Magistrate is not ashamed to court him or be controlled by him, and look to him for the means of gratifying an ambition which ought to be honorable.

Gov. Hoffman and the Judiciary.

The only article of the new Constitution submitted to the people at the annual election in 1869, which received their approval, was the one relating to the Judiciary. The Judiciary system, authorized by and inaugurated under the old Constitution, had become obnoxious and oppressive, and was wholly inadequate to the wants of the people. In no portion of the State had this system become more objectionable than in the City of New-York. The Legislature elected at the time this article was adopted, enacted a law dividing the State into four departments, and constituted the City of New-York the first department. The same law authorized and directed the Governor of this State, by a writing to be filed with the Secretary of State, immediately after its passage, to "designate from the *whole Bench* of Justices of the Supreme Court a Presiding Justice and two Associate Justices for each of said departments, to compose the General Term therein."

The plain object of the Constitution was to afford the people the relief they required; and the law, with that object in view, gave ample power to the Governor to accomplish it. The design of the law was to give the Governor the range of the whole State—of "the whole bench of the Justices of the Supreme Court" in the State; and from and out of the thirty-three Justices therein, without regard to their residences, to form and establish in each of the four departments a tribunal, with stability in the persons to administer it—a permanent tribunal, not for the review of their own decisions, but to review the decisions of others—in short, a tribunal stripped of the obnoxious and objectionable features that had marred and destroyed the usefulness of the old system.

The people hailed with delight the prospect of deliverance from the Judicial wrongs and iniquities which had so long been imposed upon them. Here was relief. The absolute power of selection of the three Justices to hold the General Term of the City of New-York, where half the litigation of the whole State is centered, was devolved upon a Governor who, being a resident of the City, had for years occupied a distinguished position at its Bar, had been successively its Recorder and Mayor, and was of all men intimately and practically acquainted with all the evils inflicted upon the City by means of its Judiciary. He was well and intimately acquainted with the wants of the City in the matter of its Judiciary; was personally familiar with the practices, proclivities, character and qualifications of each of the Justices of the Supreme Court within the City, and from his position of Governor was also able to judge of the qualifications, acquirements, character and reputation of all the Justices within the entire State.

It was the universal hope and expectation of all good citizens that Gov. Hoffman, having the "whole Bench" from which to select, would appoint for the first department, where at least half of the litigation of the State centres, three Justices from among the whole thirty-three, as distinguished for learning, integrity, impartiality, purity of character and exalted position in public confidence as the Judges in any of the other departments.

This hope and expectation were doomed to disappointment. Gov. Hoffman deliberately refused to select from the "whole Bench," as the law required, and the people demanded, or rather to use his own words, "I am *constrained* to designate for the General Term in each department Judges who reside within it." "Constrained!" Who dared to constrain the Governor in the exercise of his prerogative of selecting and appointing from the *whole* Bench, not from a part of the Bench, the Judges who were to administer the law within this department? Who constrained his Excellency in this matter? The answer would make it patent for whose benefit this gigantic swindle upon the rights of the citizen was perpetrated.

Great was the surprise of the Bar, and the disgust of men of property and business, on the announcement that the Governor had appointed Judge Ingraham for Presiding Judge, and George G. Barnard and Cardozo for Associates. The Governor seemed to have anticipated the sensation he was about to produce, and he therefore accompanied the announcement with an apology, which is so remarkable that we give it entire, in his own words. He says: "I have found it impossible, as the departments are constituted, and the times for holding the General Terms fixed, to make any arrangements mutually satisfactory to the Judges and myself, for transferring Judges from one department to another, to act as Presiding and Associate Justices; and I am constrained to designate for the General Term, in each department, Judges who reside within it."

The first peculiarity of this apology is that the Governor, having had the absolute power of selection, appears to have been under the influence of some of the Judges, and to have sought to act with a view to gratify their preferences, rather than to fulfill his duty by choosing with the single view to the public good.

The next characteristic of it is that when these Judges did not coincide in their views, he graciously relinquished his executive prerogatives, and let them have their own way, or rather, as he expresses it, he was "constrained" to act as he did. His Excellency does not mention which of the Judges he was in consultation with as to the selection of Judges for this department, but it has been inferred that they were Judges Barnard, Cardozo, and Ingraham.

The relations of those three gentlemen toward a small circle called by the opprobrious name of the "*Ring*" were not unknown to the Governor, who also foresaw the advantages which might accrue to that circle in its raids upon City, corporate, public and private property, from having a Court well acquainted with its wants, and fully appreciating its merits.

The law gave him the power to detail Judges from other districts to sit at General Term, and prescribed their compensation. Judge Brady had been added to the Supreme Court, and as he was known to be a Judge of experience and ability, who had not only kept aloof from all entanglements of Erie or the Ring, but was without reproach in any particular, it was confidently hoped that his would be one of the first names selected for this City. The evils of the present system were so well known and so overwhelming, that, notwithstanding Gov. Hoffman's political affiliations, both the Bar and the public never doubted that his professional instincts, as well as his regard for his own reputation, would oblige him to make such appointments as would redeem the General Term of this City, and make it once more an appellate tribunal in which all might receive redress, without reference to the "influence" possessed by their adversary or their adversary's lawyer.

The actual course of the Governor deserves to receive, and has received, the strongest condemnation on every side. The Bar, or at least such of them as are outside the Ring, feel that their best exertions are now but waste of breath. Merchants and business men flee the Courts as a pestilence, unless they can secure a Ring lawyer. The reputation of the City, the confidence in the stability of our financial corporations, once universal, has been destroyed, both at home and abroad, by this action of the Governor; for every one understands that when the administration of justice is tampered with, the foundations of society are menaced. This is what has been done by the Governor, voluntarily and with full knowledge of the facts. Can any one, then, ask—Is Gov. Hoffman honest?

Rome and the Future of the Papacy.

The Roman Catholic world has had time to pronounce upon the Italian occupation of Rome and its bearing upon the future of their Church. On both sides of the Atlantic the expression of opinion has been wondrously meagre, and we are left under some degree of doubt whether the major section of the Church thinks the end of the temporal power an unmixed evil or a blessing in disguise. Regarding the opinion of the Ultramontane wing of Romanism, there can be no room for uncertainty. In common with the Pope himself, they have consistently maintained that the temporal sovereignty of the See of Rome was a necessity of the most indispensable kind, and they have as consistently banned the Government that dared to lay unholy hands upon the patrimony of St. Peter. In the words of Bishop Lynch, in his recent lecture on this subject, "the temporal sovereignty of the Pope is exceedingly important, and I say that it is necessary for him to possess it, both for the liberty and interests of the Church, and for the interests of the world." The reasons by which this conclusion has been supported are numerous and potent enough, once the point of view of its advocates has been granted. Outside critics are chiefly concerned with the fact that it occupies the place of an article of faith among a large number of devout Catholics, and that a Pope whose past and present official utterances have lately been pronounced infallible, has declared temporal power to be an essential adjunct to his spiritual functions. To what is at present the ruling section of the Roman Catholic Church, the occupation of Rome by the Italian troops is, therefore, a calamity of the first magnitude. It is difficult to imagine by what doctrinal formula they can reconcile themselves to so apparent a divergence between the inspired inmate of the Vatican and the Providence that rules the world. In point of fact they make no effort to explain the anomaly at all, but content themselves by taking refuge in some such vague aspiration as that of the Bishop of Charleston: "Perhaps Pius IX. himself will be restored to that authority he held ten years ago."

The men who cling to such straws know, about as well as the rest of the world, that such an event is as impossible as the reconstitution of the Roman Empire. Ultramontane Catholicism finds itself accordingly burdened with one obsolete dogma more than it had a month ago, and stands facing an intellectual and progressive age, with its face turned more wistfully than ever toward a dead past of superstition and ignorance, which contains all that it regrets, and all that it wishes to see restored. The Pope has, it appears, been offered that smaller section of Rome which lies on the right bank of the Tiber, and which includes the Vatican, St. Peter's, and the Castle of St. Angelo. Over this section, known as the Leonine City, he may be permitted to exercise a sort of nominal sovereignty, or at least may exercise such rights as are not incompatible with those of the actual Government established at the capital. That this shadow of independence will be sufficient to reconcile the Sovereign Pontiff, and those who share his prepossessions, to the loss of the States of the Church, is, of course, not to be expected. That it will be sufficient to induce him to remain in Rome is even doubtful. Bishop Lynch exhibits a wonderful amount of solicitude lest the Government under which the Pope may choose to reside should turn the immense power of its august subject to improper uses. The reverend lecturer did not condescend to say in what manner the ecclesiastical thunderbolts forged at the Vatican could become of the slightest use to any one save the owner. The power of cursing volubly in monastic, not to say canine, Latin is, one would imagine, not likely to be a very powerful agent in these days of blood and iron. Unsubstantial as the danger is, however, it is one which will haunt the consciences of the faithful, and until they can readjust mediæval fancies by the light of modern facts, it will remain a permanent thorn in the side of a large proportion of the faithful.

Powerful as Ultramontanism is in the hierarchy, it is exceedingly questionable whether it includes the majority of the Roman Catholic laity. Late discussions over the infallibility dogma have revealed the fact that there is a powerful and resolute element of liberalism in the Church, whose clerical champions are numerous enough to prove the existence of a lay following of formidable dimensions. One of the first articles of belief among these is the necessity of vindicating the prerogatives of the Episcopate against the steady encroachments of the Papal chair. Anything which tends to diminish the prestige and discredit the foresight of the Pontiff must obviously tend to strengthen the hands of the liberal section of his spiritual subjects. A certain halo of persecution might be thrown around the head of the Church, were he boldly to relinquish every symbol of temporal dignity and throw himself simply on the allegiance of the Catholic world. Neither the present Pope nor his advisers have, however, shown any capacity for inaugurating any such stroke of genius. The probability is, therefore, that the loss of the temporal power will only render more sharply-defined the growing divisions within the Church. It will intensify the regrets and deepen the conservatism of the party that looks to the past, just as it will strengthen the purpose of the party which accepts both the intellectual and political present, and looks toward progressive development in the future.

The Last Resource of the "Ring."

The abuse which the subsidized organ of the "Ring" is now under orders to pour out is worth notice for two reasons only. In the first place, the public will observe that when the shameful misgovernment of this City is attacked, no attempt is made to prove that the charges are unfounded. There is not an honest citizen in the community who is not well aware that the rule of Tweed and Co. is the most profligate, extravagant, and demoralizing ever known. The Tweed hirelings can say nothing in favor of their chief, but are reduced to the trick of going behind a public journal to discover, if possible, the writers of particular articles—and then to commence a course of personal vilification and "blackguardism." In this dirty work the *World*, during the absence of those who entertain different views of journalism, leads the way—and does its part in a spirit worthy of the drunken reprobates who picked each other's pockets on the way home from the Rochester Convention. A great public scandal, like that of the government of this City by a corrupt Ring, can never be reduced to the limits of a controversy between individual writers for the Press. The only question the public cares for is, not who writes articles on this subject, but whether the statements contained in those articles are true or false.

The other point to be observed is this: the very men who now defend the "Ring" were its bitter assailants a few months ago. Nothing has occurred in the interval to justify this change. There has been no attempt made to improve the government of this City. Tweed constantly goes from bad to worse. A Republican organization received a distinct pledge from him last Spring that honest reforms should be carried out. That pledge was repeated to us by Mr. Nathaniel Sands, as representative of the Citizens' Association. We were told that if we would only give the "Ring" another chance they would certainly prove themselves worthy of our confidence. We had little faith in that promise, for men do not gather figs of thistles—but sometimes the greatest rogues amend their lives. The *World* did, indeed, warn us against Mr. Nathaniel Sands in the following editorial language, (May 5:)

> "The Times commends to public notice a bill concerning elections, got up by the Citizens' Association. We had hoped that the Sands of life in that body had quite run out. But it appears not. When the Ring hived Sands in the Tax Commissioner's Office at ten thousand dollars per annum, it seemed incredible that he could humbug his former employers any longer; yet he actually got them to write, urging its acceptance upon him, and he still continues to represent them in the advocacy of schemes like this Election bill, which a sense of fidelity to the Ring constrains him to make completely impracticable.'

Well, the "Ring" had its chance—and is now deeper in corruption than ever. Its position in regard to the public is only different in that the *World*, which had "ratted" from it to the "Young Democracy," now throws a somersault from the Young Democracy to Tammany Hall. The Tweed faction has no further pretense for claiming lenient treatment, and we therefore treat it according to its deserts—leaving the *World* to eat its peck of dirt every day.

The situation of the great struggle between France and Germany does not perceptibly change, but it must be quite evident that the longer the siege is maintained the weaker Paris must become. The task of providing food for the hosts of persons now penned up within its walls must be extremely difficult, and already there is talk that the supply of fresh meat cannot hold out much longer. The most promising feature in the French position is the probable enthusiasm which will be aroused by the elections for the Constituent Assembly, which are fixed for the 16th October. This event may unite the country, and still lead, though at the eleventh hour, to that great and general rising of the people which has often been promised by ardent Frenchmen.

◆

Gen. Uhrich has been most warmly received at Tours, and he may count upon a similar reception wherever he makes his appearance. Nobody will be disposed to deny that he is one of the true heroes of the present war. He can now be more useful in Paris than anywhere else, and the arrival of that one man within the beleaguered city will be worth many regiments of raw recruits. It may turn out, after all, that Uhrich is the leader for whom France has been so anxiously waiting.

If the reduction of one cent which has been made in City car fares is to be made up by the companies out of the pockets of their assistants, the public will not consider the boon to them an unmixed good. The drivers and conductors have no sinecures as it is, and they can ill afford to have their wages lowered. In Summer or Winter, the life led by these men is one of the most trying kind. They may be very much exhausted from extreme heat or cold, but they are not allowed to sit down, and small consideration is shown for them by any class of passengers. It seems a very hard case that just before the Winter is coming in they should be compelled to submit to a reduction of wages.

◆

The position of Governor-General of India is one which few men need covet. The climate is deadly—the duties arduous and thankless. Lord Mayo was a man of almost robust health, and in the prime of life—but he appears to have fallen a victim to the climate, just at the close of the rainy season. The office is, indeed, a fatal gift. Lord Dalhousie, a man of eminent gifts, perished from the effects of the climate. His successor, Lord Canning, who was Governor-General during the mutinies, quitted India a dying man. His successor, Lord Elgin, died at his post. Sir John (now Lord) Lawrence was fully acclimatized when he entered Government House, but now Lord Mayo has been killed by overwork and intense heat. It will be difficult by and bye to find any distinguished public man willing to encounter the risks attending this splendid position.

◆

One of the first military writers of the day—Lieut.-Col. Chesney, author of *The Military Resources of Prussia and France*,—has lately set forth, in a surprising way, how little the principles of tactics and strategy are influenced by modern improvements in weapons. All that these do, he affirms, is to dispense with the old style of field manœuvres, which are not practicable now in the face of an enemy, because of the greater range and accuracy of the new arms. But masses, he says, are as strong as ever, and the bayonet at close quarters still beats either the needle-gun or the Chassepot. Campaigns must now be short and sharp. Railways and telegraphs increase facility of movement. Concealment of men until the last moment, and rapid concentration of overwhelming numbers, are still, as in the time of the first Napoleon, the main elements of success. This is what the French commanders, in the present campaign, have neglected, and what their German opponents have thoroughly understood and put into practice.

The Emperor Napoleon can pass a luxurious life at Wilhelmshoehe if he is so disposed. His prison is called the Versailles of Cassel, and it has bars more costly and splendid than those of gold. In the first place, it is in the most delightful situation, being on the east slope of the Habitchtswald Mountains. It has hot-houses, waterfalls, pheasantries and lakes. It has temples of Apollo and Mercury, and a Chinese Village. It has a noble fountain, said to be the largest in the world, being 190 feet high and 12 feet in thickness. It has a colossal copy of the Farnese Hercules, so huge that nine people can sit in the statue's club. The furniture, carriages, servants, and other appointments are worthy of their sumptuous surroundings. Here the "Prisoned Eagle" has everything on earth—but liberty.

The surrender of Strasbourg has saved it from a great peril. It has been declared on so good an authority as that of the Manchester *Guardian* that two balloons, held in tow by suitable lines, were to be sent up over the besieged town to a height of one thousand feet. Thence they were to drop nitro-glycerine bombs into the powder magazine. A man named Walter is said to have been the inventor and the intending operator of this pretty infernal machine, which would certainly have been tried in a few days had not Gen. Uhrich surrendered. Powder magazines are usually protected by casemates, or something like them, and the chance of a balloon, at the height of only three hundred yards escaping a rain of Chassepot bullets would appear to be but small. However, it is quite as well that the experiment in question was not tried.

The new Ice Company deserves popular support. No one can forget how badly the public have been treated by the existing companies during the Summer. The price was raised again and again, until persons of moderate means could not afford to buy ice at all. Now is the time to guard against a repetition of this hardship, and it is to be hoped that the new Company will find no difficulty in completing its arrangements.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical and Dramatic.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR TO-NIGHT.

Changes in programmes at several local places of amusement are to be noticed this day. At Steinway Hall, this evening, Miss Nilsson will add to her repertory the grand *scena ed aria* from "Der Freyschuetz;" "Tacea la Notte," from "Il Trovatore;" and the duet "Parigi o cara," from "La Traviata." A representation of "Roberto" is promised by the German artists who have been steadily entertaining the frequenters of the Stadt Theatre. At Lina Edwin's, a new dramatization of "Barnaby Rudge" is to be presented for public approval. Miss Lotta will extend the list of her characters by *Sam Willoughby*, the wayward youth in the "Ticket-of-Leave Man," whom she is to embody at Niblo's throughout this week. At Wood's Museum, the Kiralfys, a troupe of dancers, whose performances are novel and clever, commence an engagement this evening. At all the matinées, except the one occurring on Saturday, the burletta of "Rip Van Winkle" will be played. We notice that this day fortnight Miss Lydia Thompson will appear at this house. Burlesque, it seems, heeds the axiom of the familiar verse,

"On revient toujours
A ses premieres amours."

THE GERMAN CONCERT LAST NIGHT.

Steinway Hall was crowded to suffocation last night, when the concert whereof the proceeds were devoted to the relief of the German wounded took place. We are not aware of the amount it produced, but this must have been large enough to satisfy the most ardent well-wishers for the comfort of the suffering. The entire gross receipts will be paid over to the German Aid Society, Messrs. Steinway contributing, with their usual liberality, the free use of the hall, and the Liederkranz, Arion and Aschenbroedel Societies defraying the minor and unavoidable expenses. These associations, besides, gave their services, the one last named including all the members of the Philharmonic, and, indeed, almost all the professional instrumentalists in this City. An orchestra one hundred and fifty strong supplied the music. The programme commenced with Weber's "Jubilee Overture," which was magnificently executed. Martin Luther's severe and grand choral, "Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott," was then sung with faultless precision and expression by the Arion and Liederkranz Societies. Miss Mehlig next interpreted Schumann's concerto in A minor, with full orchestral accompaniment, and recited the work amid an appreciation too general and real not to be unusually grateful to this very accomplished and modest artist. Miss Anna Rosetti would have been more prudent had she selected for rendering a less difficult and trying composition than Beethoven's "Ah! perfido." The choice resulted in revealing a voice of some power, and of better quality in the lower register than that of many sopranos, but not remarkable for richness or for firmness. Miss Rosetti was of course deficient in the breadth of style needed for the recitative, and, in fact, the task—of which we are not disposed to underrate the magnitude—proved too great, though a recall marked its faithful accomplishment in a technical sense. The first part of the programme was ended with the singing of "Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland", and of "Die Wacht am Rhein." It is to be regretted that in the case of both pieces, and especially in that of the former, the brass completely overpowered the voices, and reduced the tenors to a degree of availability equivalent almost to absence. The simple but strong progressions of the first verses of the work would have been infinitely more inspiriting had they been heard without the conventional burst of trumpets and boom of bass drum, and we can readily imagine the bettered impression had they been sung, last night, with as little accompaniment, even, as when they rose, not many weeks ago, from a hundred thousand throats under the linden trees of Berlin.—The second part of the bill was begun with a very fine recital of the overture to Wagner's "Rienzi." The grand duo from Spohr's "Jessonda," by Messrs. Candidus and Remmertz; Mulder's "Die Bitter an die Sterne," and the same composer's bravura variations, by Miss Rosetti; Esser's "Der Todte Soldat," by Mr. Frederick Steins; and Bruch's "Roman Triumphal Song," by the chorus and orchestra, constituted the remainder.

ORPHEAN SOCIETY FREE SCHOOLS.

We are advised that these worthy institutions are reopened for the season, which extends to June 3. The Orphean Society Free Vocal Schools were founded and are supported by Mr. Jerome Hopkins, their present director, and they have afforded a great deal of valuable instruction already. Circulars are to be had of Mr. Hopkins, who, we hope, will successfully continue his self-imposed and useful labor.

The Late L. M. Gottschalk.

A requiem mass—Cherubini's we believe—will be sung over the remains of Louis Moreau Gottschalk at 10 o'clock this morning at St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, in East Twenty-eighth-street. The sisters of the lamented pianist are now in town, and under their supervision and that of Messrs. Hall & Son, the obsequies are ultimately to be conducted.

OBITUARY.

Right Hon. Richard Southwell Bourke, Earl of Mayo.

A cable dispatch from London announces the death at Bombay of Lord Mayo, the Viceroy of India. He was the eldest son of the fifth Earl of Mayo, and was born at Dublin, Ireland, on the 21st of February, 1822. He was educated at Trinity College, and afterward traveled extensively in the North of Europe. On his return in 1845 he published the result of his observations under the title, "St. Petersburg and Moscow." He afterward engaged in politics, and successively represented Kildare, Coleraine and Cockermouth in the House of Commons. In Lord Derby's first administration, 1852, he was made Chief Secretary for Ireland and member of the Privy Council. In the subsequent administrations of the same statesman he held the same position, and in 1866 took a seat in the Cabinet. On the death of his father, in 1867, he became the sixth Earl of Mayo in the peerage of Ireland. In November, 1868, he was appointed Viceroy and Governor-General of India, a position which he filled with credit up to the time of his death. His full name was Richard Southwell Bourke, and he was long known by the title of Lord Naas.

THE NEW CAPITOL.

Dissatisfaction at Albany—The Conduct of the Commissioners not Understood.

The Albany *Evening Times* of the 1st inst., says: "The stone-cutters engaged at work on the new Capitol struck yesterday, in consequence of an attempt to substitute non-union men from abroad in their places, at cheaper wages. It appears that the Commissioners have contracted with the firm of Dixon, Learned & Co., of Maine, to furnish the stone for the fronts of the Capitol from Dix Island, off the coast of the State of Maine, bring it here, dress it, and put it up. It is alleged in the furtherance of this object, that the Commissioners have caused to be erected a large shed, for the use of Learned, Dixon & Co.'s men, on the lot bounded by Hudson, Swan and Jay streets, and, further, that the 'blue noses' whom this firm brings to this city will be employed all Winter, while New-York State mechanics employed about the edifice by Mr. John Bridgeford, would be compelled to remain idle during the 'cold months.' It was expressly understood by many members of the Legislature, at the last session, that the work was to be prosecuted and performed by New-York State mechanics. Whether it was right or not, was another matter, but it is a fact that it was so understood. All familiar with the subject know what a 'breeze' was raised over the report that some of the work was being performed by mechanics in Vermont. By what right or authority the Commissioners assume to act in taking the responsibility of giving the contracts where they please, we do not know. In this particular instance, it is alleged that the Commissioners sustained the men by abrogating the contract. Mr. John Bridgeford was good enough to perform the work thus far—why not to the end? We should not be surprised if the Legislature called the Commissioners to a strict account next Winter."

THE VIRGINIA INUNDATION.

Further Particulars of the Great Catastrophe.

Whole Families Swept Away and Drowned.

Railroad and Telegraph Communications Interrupted.

Families Rescuing Their Property—Sad Cases of Drowning—The Losses About Lynchburg—Communications From Washington Interrupted—The Storm at Baltimore and Fortress Monroe.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 2.—At midnight, last night, the river was still rising and invading still further the lower part of the city. Hundreds of persons were busy carrying off the furniture from the houses about to be swept away. In front of the St. Charles Hotel, about the centre of the city, is anchored a schooner. Her crew pull off in the boats as regularly as if at sea. Last night the Western Union Telegraph office was crowded with anxious people trying to ascertain the whereabouts of their friends, who left in the late trains, and for whose fate the announcement that the river at Lynchburg was rising again, created much concern. In the lower part of the city, the only object of attention was a single gas-lamp that still burned, though within a few inches of being submerged. The Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Company have put on their road four times the usual number of cars, so as to accommodate the Southern travel. The flood on the Rivanna River is the highest since 1807. The families of Mr. JENNINGS and Mr. MILLER, whose homes were near the river, were washed away—in all five persons. Mr. JENNINGS is supposed to have been drowned. His wife and two children are known to have perished. A young lady of the family clung to a tree forty-eight hours, but was washed away and drowned. Her death was witnessed by a crowd on the other bank of the river, but there was no boat near by which she might have been rescued. On the Manassas Railroad, the bridges across the North and South Shenandoah Rivers are gone. No information has been received from beyond Strasburg. Many lives are known to have been lost. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, above Harper's Ferry, has been swept away. Scottsville, in Albemarle County, has been inundated, and the destruction of property is very great. Eighteen lives were lost. Trains are running regularly between Alexandria and Richmond.

A dispatch from Lynchburg, this morning, estimates the the loss there by the flood at $100,000. The loss to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad is $500,000; the loss to the canal is $950,000, and the loss to the Southside Road is $500,000. On Thursday, while the water was rising, JAMES RANSOM, daughter and servant girl, ROBERT WHITNEY, wife and three children, and a colored woman, with her three children, were standing on an abutment of the canal bridge at Lynchburg waiting for a boat to take them off, when a dredging machine broke loose above, and drifting against the abutment, carried it away with all on it. All were drowned.

COMMUNICATIONS INTERRUPTED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Direct communication between Washington and Lynchburg is entirely interrupted, the wires being washed away at several places on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and it will probably be some days before they can be repaired. The lines are also down between Richmond and Lynchburg, and all business for the latter place is sent via Augusta and Atlanta. New-Orleans business is also sent via Augusta or by the Cincinnati and Memphis routes. At one time it was feared the wires would be carried away by the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg, and all communication with the South cut off, but that danger is now past. The Baltimore and Ohio route to Wheeling and Cincinnati is in good working order.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 2.—A severe north-east storm set in last evening and still continues, blowing a gale. The Roads are full of shipping.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 2.—A private dispatch from Harper's Ferry, from a reliable source, this afternoon, states the number of lives lost at that place by the flood as forty-seven. Immense damage has been done in the Valley of the Shenandoah. The Winchester Railroad between Harper's Ferry and Halltown, is badly damaged. All is quiet on the Potomac above Harper's Ferry, the rise and flood beyond that point being confined to the Shenandoah. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad track is uninjured. The rain recommenced falling here at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and continues steadily at the present hour, 11 P. M.

The Flood at Harper's Ferry—Fearful Loss of Life—Appalling Scenes.

HARPER'S FERRY, West Va., Oct. 2.—It is supposed about forty-seven lives were lost and about thirty dwellings washed away by the floods of the last two days. BENJAMIN and JAMES BATEMAN and their families, Mrs. SHIPES and family, Mrs. CARROLL and JERRY HARRIS, (colored,) wife and two daughters are known to be drowned. All the buildings, on the south side of the Shenandoah are injured, and about nine are entirely washed away. Only a few buildings remain on the island, and it was there that the greatest destruction of life occurred. The water was first noticed to be dangerous about 8 o'clock on the evening of the 30th. The river then rose so rapidly that in a few minutes it was a wild, dashing, fearful torrent, and being at night, no human aid could render the slightest assistance to the terror-stricken residents. It was a fearful sight as house after house succumbed to the current and went dashing in the stream amid the fearful shouts of their occupants; while suddenly the extinguishment of light and the floating away of a dark mass of *débris* told too painfully the story of death.

It was a night never to be forgotten by those who witnessed the scenes. All that brave hearts could do has been done to save unfortunate families almost doomed to certain destruction. Mr. KING particularly, and Mr. AMES, deserve special mention. They freely risked their own lives to rescue their fellow-creatures. The machine-shop owned by Mr. WERMWAY, was lost with the building that fell. About 11 o'clock A. M., on the 1st inst., Mr. WERMWAY was in the building, a three-story one, when it fell. Through the wreck that was rapidly floating down, he was soon seen coming out. Strong men gave way to their feelings as he, an old and respected citizen of Harper's Ferry, waved adieu with his hand and rapidly passed into the centre of the mighty flood. Just above the falls below Harper's Ferry bridge, he was seen to cling tenaciously to his frail raft, but after passing through a few of the dashing waves in the Falls, he was lost to sight, while the raft was plainly visible. "The old man is gone," said one. "Yes," answered another. But, incredible as it may seem, he was seen near Berlin, followed by a brave boatman, named T. LEOPOLD, and rescued about one and a half miles below that village. He was soon resuscitated, and was found to be but slightly injured. The trestle-work and bridges on the Winchester and Potomac Railroad, running through Harper's Ferry, are completely swept away. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal has been considerably damaged near Harper's Ferry lock, and with all the energy this Company now repairs damages, weeks must elapse before complete navigation can be resumed.

Shocking Case of Hydrophobia—A Mother and Two Children Bitten.

The Missouri *Democrat* of the 30th ult. says:

"Another distressing case of hydrophobia was yesterday brought to the notice of the Coroner. In a western suburb of the city, known as Butchertown, lives a family, consisting of father, mother, and several children. At the house in which they lived was kept a dog, to which the children were much attached. It had always appeared to be [illegible] animal, and the little ones had been allowed to play with and fondle it without fear. About a month since, it seemed surly and ill at ease, and bit one of the children, a boy twelve years of age. Following up the attack, it then bit an infant crawling on the door, and when the mother interfered, flew at and bit her. None of the wounds made by the dog's teeth were considered serious, and although the circumstance was spoken of, no step was taken in the matter for a day or two. It was then considered best to kill the dog, which was done. Of the three who had been bitten none felt any bad effects until Tuesday, when the boy complained of having the ache. A physician was summoned, and immediately recognized the symptoms of hydrophobia. He inquired of the mother if the lad had not been bitten by a dog. She replied that he had, and with feelings that may easily be imagined, related the circumstance, and now deeply agitated, informed the physician that both her baby and herself had been bitten at the same time. The physician endeavored to calm her, but found it impossible to do so. Although everything possible was done to relieve the sufferings of the boy, he grew rapidly worse, soon became unable to swallow anything, and died yesterday morning, within twenty-four hours of exhibiting the first symptoms. The unhappy mother is utterly prostrated by the terrible shock. Besides the death of her son, the horrible possibility of herself and infant child becoming victims of the fearful and invariably fatal disease, produced a nervous prostration that now confines her to her bed. Neither the mother nor remaining child have as yet exhibited any of the symptoms of hydrophobia, and it is possible that they will both escape."

WASHINGTON.

Cases for the Spanish Commission—Return of the President—The Test Oath—Congressman Jenckes on the Repeal of the Interior Department—The Colored Vote of Maryland—Public Debt Statement—Sale of Gold and Purchase of Bonds.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Among the cases which will come for arbitration before the Commission, which the Spanish Government has finally been induced to agree to as a means of settling the claims of American citizens, growing out of the Cuban rebellion, are those of eight embargoed estates, three or four illegal vessel seizures, and numerous claims for indemnity from private individuals, who have suffered loss through arrest and imprisonment, &c. The case of the steamer *Lloyd Aspinwall*, which was submitted to a commission in New-York in June last, is now in the hands of the referee for final judgment.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET.

The President and family, with Secretaries BELKNAP and ROBESON, and Gen. PORTER, returned to the city this morning. The Cabinet are now all here except Secretary COX, who is away on a brief absence, and Attorney-General AKERMAN, who went North a few days ago to get relieved from an attack of chills and fever.

THE TEST OATH AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Yesterday the Supreme Court of the District, in General Term, with four Judges present, decided to abolish the rule requiring the test oath of applicants for membership of the Bar. The Supreme Court of the United States decided this oath unconstitutional some time since, but up to yesterday our District Court had steadily refused to accept the ruling, insisting that it had a perfect right to dictate the terms of admission to practice at its Bar.

CONGRESSMAN JENCKES ON THE REPEAL OF THE INTERIOR.

Hon. THOMAS A. JENCKES, of Rhode Island, arrived in town yesterday. Mr. JENCKES expresses considerable amusement at the reported abolition of about one-half of the Government, alluding to the fact that the alleged repealing is done in an act reorganizing the Patent Office. He says it is the first instance on record where the lesser contains the greater.

NEW ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

CLEMENT HILL, Esq., late Assistant Solicitor of the City of Boston, has arrived here for the purpose of entering upon the duties of Assistant Attorney-General, to which position he has been appointed by Attorney-General AKERMAN, vice WALBRIDGE A. FIELD, Esq., resigned.

THE COLORED VOTE OF MARYLAND.

Over ten thousand colored voters have registered in the Fifth Maryland District, comprising those counties nearest this city, now represented by FREDERICK STONE. This gives the Republicans a majority of some thousands, and as it seems certain they will poll the entire colored vote, the election of Mr. GARY, the Republican candidate for Congress, is regarded as certain. The Republicans throughout the State seem united and active, and will undoubtedly make a creditable showing. The colored registry in the Alleghany District gives the Republicans fully two thousand majority there, which will give a gain of two members in the State.

PACIFIC RAILROAD CASE.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, yesterday, Judge MCARTHUR, in the case of LATHROP *vs.* The Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, delivered the opinion of the Court sustaining the plea to the jurisdiction of the Court, holding that while the Pawnee and Leavenworth Road accepted aid under the Pacific Railroad act, the right to sue and be sued in all Courts was not conferred.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement:

Debt bearing coin interest.	
Five per cent. bonds	$221,589,300 00
Six per cent. bonds	1,759,[illegible] 00
Total	$1,9[illegible] 00
Interest	41,092,7[illegible]
Debt bearing interest in lawful money.	
Certificates at three per cent	$45,125,000 00
Navy Pension Fund, at three per cent	14,000,000 00
Total	$59,125,000 00
Interest	619,577 08
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	3,437,067 85
Interest	490,980 11
Debt bearing no interest.	
Demand and legal-tender notes	$356,103,971 00
Fractional currency	39,641,184 48
Certificates of gold deposited	13,571,300 00
Total	$409,316,455 48
Total amount outstanding	$2,432,940,572 53
Interest	42,195,246 64
Total debt, principal and interest, to date, including interest due and unpaid	$2,475,065,819 47
Amount in the Treasury.	
Coin	$96,061,661 89
Currency	32,088,505 30
Total	$128,150,167 19
Debt less amount in the Treasury	$2,346,915,652 28
Debt less amount in the Treasury on the 1st ultimo	2,355,921,150 41
Decrease of debt during the past month	9,005,498 13
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1870	91,418,824 89
Bonds issued to railroad companies, interest payable in lawful money, amount outstanding	64,618,832 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	969,283 48
Interest paid by the United States	8,515,345 49
Interest paid by transportation of mails	2,233,287 56
Balance of interest paid by the United States	6,282,057 94

The reduction since Oct. 1, 1869, is $121,581,419.

GOLD AND GOVERNMENT BONDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to sell $1,000,000 gold on each Wednesday, and to purchase $2,000,000 bonds on each Thursday of the present month. Also to anticipate the payment of the five per cent. bonds due Jan. 1, 1871, upon an adjustment of the interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. These bonds were issued under the act of June 22, 1860, and amount to $7,022,000.

An Organized Raid of Burglars in Whitestone.

On Thursday, a daring and successful raid of burglars was made on Whitestone, no less than three dwellings having been entered. The house of H. HOYDOCK, on Whitestone Point, was entered through the cellar, from which a number of cases of wine were taken. The burglars then visited the dining-room, and among many miscellaneous articles, a handsome mantel-piece clock was taken. Some clothing was also secured by the thieves. It is thought the entire loss will reach several hundred dollars.

The thieves visited the house of W. D. PRENTISS, on Myrtle-avenue, and although articles of little value were taken, nearly every piece of plated ware in the house was destroyed. The house adjoining, occupied by Mr. MARTINS, was also entered and a rich harvest was in their grasp. They seem to have had the run of the building, as they had collected in the hall articles from nearly every room in the house. The clothes of Mr. MARTINS, with a large amount of money in the pockets, were found in the street, having the appearance of being hastily dropped. The burglars seem to have been frightened away.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 2.—JOHN H. MCLANE and GEORGE T. BENSON died, today, of injuries received from the explosion of a steam-fire engine a few days since.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Affairs at Rome—The Pope Declines to Leave the City—The Present Government—Influx of Political Exiles—Papal Adherents to Abstain from Voting.

ROME, Oct. 2.—The Marquis of BANNEVILLE, late French Minister to the Papal Court, has left Rome on his return to France.... The Pope declines to quit Rome, and will, for the present, remain at the Castle St. Angelo with an Italian guard. The health of His Holiness is excellent. Gen. MASI commands the national forces in Rome, and civil affairs are administered by a commission of eighteen members, over which Signor GAETANI presides. Political exiles are pouring into the city from all quarters. The inhabitants of the Leonine City will participate in the *plebiscitum*. It is certain that Baron VON ARNIM, the Prussian Ambassador, will not be recalled.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—It is reported that the Pope has ordered his adherents to abstain from voting in the *plebiscitum*.

The Cuban Emancipation Law—Russian Budget.

MADRID, Oct. 2.—The Spanish Government has been officially advised of the promulgation of the Emancipation law in the Island of Cuba.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 2.—The budget of the Russian Government for 1871 shows no deficit, and this is pointed to as evidence that the intentions of the Czar are pacific.

THE WEST.

National Schuetzenfest at Cincinnati—The Prizes Offered for Competition—Attempt of a Convicted Deserter to Escape.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 1.—Delegates to the fourth National Schuetzenfest, to commence on Monday morning, have been arriving today. Sixteen delegates from New-York and Jersey City, and a large delegation from Philadelphia, arrived this evening, and were escorted to head-quarters with bands of music. New-York has brought from the Germania Rifle Company a prize consisting of $100 in greenbacks. The New-York Schuetzen Corps offer a prize of five twenty-dollar gold pieces, arranged in a highly ornamented box. Jersey City brings a prize of a fifty-dollar gold piece, old California pattern, rare and valuable; and Philadelphia previously sent a prize of gold pieces, handsomely arranged, amounting to $200. There is one delegate here from California, and 800 delegates in all are expected.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 2.—A soldier of Newport Barracks, convicted of desertion and sentenced to one year imprisonment, undertook to escape today, by swimming across the Ohio. About eighty shots were fired at him by the garrison. He was not hit, but finally gave himself up.

MANITOBA.

Dissatisfaction in the Red River Country—A Spirit of Vengeance Abroad—Two Hostile Parties in the Settlement.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—A special from St. Paul says that accounts continue to come from the Red River of troubles and dissatisfactions caused by the overbearing, and in many instances lawless proceedings of the Canadian and Ontario volunteers. A letter, dated 15th September, says:

"A spirit of vengeance seems to pervade the ranks, and from indications Gov. ARCHIBALD is powerless to restore order and maintain peace. There seems to be two parties in the settlement—the Hudson Bay Company and Gov. ARCHIBALD, supported by the truly loyal people, who are intent on preserving peace, and the Canadian party led by Dr. SCHULTZ, who are bent on vengeance, first, to drive Gov. ARCHIBALD out of the country, because, as he claims, he is a Lower Canada appointee; then to break up the Hudson Bay Company's influence, destroy their truce and drive them from the country, and, finally, establish a Canadian paradise, with Dr. SCHULTZ at the head. The Canadians declare that no American shall live in Manitoba. The military have received strict orders not to participate in any political matters whatever, and prohibited from visiting the town of Winnipeg."

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

Trial of Wilson, the Connecticut State Prison Murderer—Assault and Robbery at New-Haven—Outrage in Tennessee.

HARTFORD, Oct. 2.—WILSON, the murderer of WILLARD, the Warden of the Connecticut State Prison, was brought to this city on Saturday, and is now confined in the jail, to give him opportunity for interviews with his counsel previous to and during the trial, which will commence on Wednesday next. He will try to prove, as an extenuation of his crime, that he was provoked by bad treatment and bad food while in prison.

NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 2.—JESSE E. SAVAGE was assaulted by three men on Prince-street, Saturday evening, stabbed several times in the abdomen, neck and arms, and robbed of $1,500 and a gold watch and chain. He had just arrived from New-York on the steamer, and was on his way home. He drew his money from a New-York bank Saturday morning, and counted it in the Frankfort Hotel before taking the boat for home. It is supposed he was followed by New-York thieves, who saw him when he counted his money. SAVAGE is forty-five years old, and married. His death is expected every moment. No arrests have been made.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 2.—A few nights ago a band of masked marauders in Henry County took a number of negroes from their cabins and whipped them, assigning as a reason that they had been voting wrongly. The negroes were industrious peaceable men, but they voted the Democratic ticket.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—A bank in this city was defrauded, yesterday, of $6,000 on a forged check.... The party who attempted to swindle GLENDENNING & DAVIS by a forged check, on Friday, has been held in $25,000 to answer.

CASUALTIES.

Destructive Fire at Providence—Railroad Property Burned—Persons Run Over and Killed.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 2.—A fire broke out, on Saturday, about midnight, in the paint-shop connected with the repair-shop of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, and destroyed the engine-house, in which there were seven locomotives; the car-house, in which there were three passenger and two baggage cars, and the machine and blacksmith shop, with new and valuable machinery. The locomotives were damaged about half their value, and the total loss is estimated at from $100,000 to $125,000. The damaged property was almost wholly uninsured. The operations of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad will not be interrupted in consequence of the fire.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 2.—An express team ran away on Chapel-street, Saturday evening, and collided with another team. A seven-year-old son of SAMUEL NOTT, the owner of the runaway team, was thrown from the wagon and killed.... JAMES LOMBARD, a deaf and dumb farmer, living near Milford, was run over and killed by the engine of the milk-train from New-York this morning. He was driving cattle to the pasture.

Colored Voters in Maryland—The Oyster Troubles—Departure of Delegates from Baltimore to the Southern Commercial Convention.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 2.—The total registration of the colored vote in this State is 37,000.... In the matter of the oyster troubles, on the eastern shore, Gov. BOWIE has directed the Attorney-General to take immediate action, and has written to the Governor of Virginia, requesting him to release the parties arrested.... The Maryland delegation to the Southern Commercial Convention, at Cincinnati, leave for that city this evening.

Gen. Robert E. Lee Stricken With Paralysis.

RICHMOND, Oct. 2.—The Lexington *Gazette* painfully announces that Gen. R. E. LEE was stricken with paralysis on the 28th ult., since which time he has been altogether speechless. The entire community are bowed with sorrow at this affliction to the old hero, which they regard as a mournful event to the State.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 2.—There were eleven deaths from yellow fever yesterday.... The first of the series of base-ball games for the championship of the State was played today between the Lone Stars and Lees. The latter won by a score of 24 to 15.

GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 2.—The total deaths to date, from yellow fever, is three. One new case is reported today. Six cases are now under treatment. The city is still quarantined against New-Orleans.

HARTFORD, Oct. 2.—The town of Portland voted an additional loan of $100,000 to the Air Line Railroad almost unanimously on Saturday.

THE DARIEN CANAL.

Commander Selfridge's Surveys—The Harbors on the Atlantic Side—Surveys of Three Routes—Eight and Ten Mile Tunnels Necessary—A Route Yet to be Surveyed—Results of the Expedition.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The expedition for the survey of the Isthmus of Darien to ascertain the practicability of a route for the interoceanic canal, under the command of Commander T. O. SELFRIDGE, United States Navy, sailed from New-York in the latter part of January, 1870.

CHARACTER OF THE COAST.

During six months of the year a heavy sea breaks all along the Atlantic border of the Isthmus, and consequently the necessity of a good harbor narrows very much the field of research, which a knowledge of the orology of the Isthmus also limits to a corresponding degree. There are but three harbors on the Atlantic coast of the Isthmus adapted for the terminus of a canal—the Gulf of San Blas, Caledonia Bay, and the Gulf of Uroba, or Darien. The first two are magnificent bays, easy of access, and entirely protected from the north winds and heavy swell. The Cordilleras Florance skirt the coast at distances varying from three to eight miles, without a break, except at the northern and southern extremities, while the Chiman range, crossing the Isthmus, indicates that in the central portion will be found the greatest amount of mountain area.

THE SURVEY FROM CALEDONIA BAY.

The survey was commenced at Caledonia Bay in the latter part of February. The whole face of the country is covered with a primeval forest, impenetrable from the thick undergrowth but by slow and laborious cutting, through which the surveyor struggles with his compass and level, seeing neither the sky above nor the country around. Under these circumstances it was soon evident to the commander of the expedition that the most practical, as well as expeditious method would be to carry on the survey up the different water-courses. This would give, at all times, the lowest level, the rivers would lead to passes in the mountains, did such exist, and the best results would be obtained in the shortest space of time. As they proceeded, should any route indicate a level adapted for the proposed line, a more exhaustive survey would be undertaken.

TREATIES WITH INDIANS.

Reconnoissances with the barometer were made up all the streams emptying into Caledonia Bay, including the Aglamate, Aglaseniqua and Washington Rivers. While these were in progress, a reconnoissance in force was made over the mountains to the Pacific slope, down the Sucubti, until the villages of the mountain Indians, the Sucubti tribe, were reached. Here a treaty was made by the commander with them, similar to one with the coast Indians, and the exertions made to show them that we had not come to occupy the country, but merely to look at it, coupled with rigid orders not to molest their property, enabled us at all times to remain on the most friendly terms.

NO PASS.

The result of these explorations failed to exhibit any signs of a Pass, and the line up the Aglaseniqua River, thence over the mountains giving the lowest average level, was selected as the one to be surveyed. A line of levels was successfully carried from the sea over the dividing range at an altitude of 1,200 feet, and down to the Sucubti at a point about three miles below its sources, where an altitude of 560 feet was obtained. A series of careful observations were made with both the aneroid and mercurial barometers at the different bench marks, whose height was already determined by the spirit level. They resulted in showing that the aneroid barometer was totally unreliable, being often 100 feet in error, while the extreme deviation of the mercurial barometer was never more than thirty feet, and the average not more than twelve feet from the correct height. The height of the Sucubti, by spirit level 560 feet, was evidence sufficient that no Pass below that altitude existed in the divide. This river, with its tributaries, the Napsati and Asuati, drain a large area of country, of which its bed must necessarily represent the lower level. Careful observations with the mercurial barometer were made down the Sucubti to its junction with the Chucunaqua, at which was found an altitude of 150 feet. Ten miles down the Chucunaqua an altitude of ninety-nine feet was obtained. In all observations with the barometer a standard was also noted at the sea-shore. All idea of a Pass in the divide being exploded, there remained the sole test of a tunnel to decide upon the impracticability of this route.

SEARCH FOR A TUNNEL ROUTE.

Allowing the largest error ever obtained in our experiments, in the barometrical heights of the Sucubti, taking thirty feet as the depth of our canal, and conceding that, at 200 feet, tunneling is more economical than open cutting, there will be found a distance of ten miles from an altitude of 200 feet on the Atlantic slope, to a corresponding one on the Pacific, or in other words, a tunnel of this length would be necessary.

THE SASSARDI RIVER LINE.

The country in the vicinity of the Sassardi River, presenting favorable indications from the sea, a similar exploration and survey was carried on from Sassardi harbor, some ten miles north of the previous surveys. This was continued up the Sassardi River, across the divide to the Morti; but a like result was obtained, requiring a tunnel of eight miles in length to span the mountain area.

SURVEY FROM THE GULF OF SAN BLAS.

The northern portion of the Isthmus, from the Gulf of San Blas to the Pacific, forms the narrowest portion of the continent, but thirty miles in width. The shortness of this line, the appearance of the interior from the sea, and the magnificent harbor, pointed it out as the proper field for still further explorations. Work was accordingly commenced about the 1st of May, and though the rainy season had commenced, the favorable indications of this line filled all with enthusiasm to push ahead in spite of the hardships and obstacles arising from an inclement season. The line of levels was carried up the Mandinga, the largest river emptying into the Atlantic between the [illegible] and the Atrato, and crossed the divide at an altitude of 1,100 feet. It was continued in a south-southeast direction, down the Pacific slope, till, at a distance, run by level, of twenty-three miles from the sea, it met at the junction of the Mamoni and San José Rivers with the survey of Mr. KELLEY, in 1864, whose engineers ran a line of levels from the Pacific up the Mamoni to the point. This survey, in connection with Mr. KELLEY's, gives a line of spirit levels from ocean to ocean, and, following the beds of streams which flow transversely across the Isthmus, presents the lowest possible profile. The result showed a mountain area of ten miles that would require to be tunneled, an undertaking too costly to be profitable, if within the limits of engineering, while the other portions of this route present the most favorable aspects.

AN EXPLORED ROUTE.

The southern portion of the Isthmus still remains to be explored. The Government proposes to continue these surveys the coming season, which will be carried up the valley of the Atrato, across the divide to the [illegible], and [illegible] from the mouths of the Atrato. This region was visited by [illegible], an experienced [illegible] traveler, in 18[illegible], who reported the divide not over two hundred feet; but this is very unreliable, as he was so unfortunate as to lose his instruments before it was reached.

RETURN OF THE EXPEDITION.

The expedition returned to New-York in July, and though not successful in finding a proper route, have reaped a full reward for their labors in the clearing away of all doubts from three separate routes, and their [illegible] the return from the field of [illegible].

POLITICAL.

GENERAL NOTES.

J. MILTON TURNER, of St. Louis, has nominated B. GRATZ BROWN as a candidate for the Presidency in 1872.

Hon. S. D. HASTINGS has been nominated for Congress by the Temperance Party of Illinois.

Rev. WM. S. BALCH, the well-known Universalist preacher at Galesburg, Ill., has been spoken of as a probable candidate for Congress from that district.

At a local election in Petersburg, Va., the other day, the Republican candidate for State Senator, R. G. GREENE, had a majority over his opponent of 242.

The Democrats of the Second Assembly District in Dutchess County have nominated JOEL M. DE GRAW, of Hyde Park, for Assembly.

The policeman, DOUGHERTY, who was implicated in the registration frauds at Philadelphia, has been discharged from the force by Mayor FOX, of that city.

A resolution of welcome to Gen. SHERMAN was recently "referred to a committee" by the Democratic majority in the Oregon State Legislature.

WM. H. LAMBERT is named as the probable successor of W. H. KELSEY in the Twenty-fifth New-York Congressional District.

GEORGE MOTT has been put in nomination for Congress by the Democrats of the Seventeenth New-York Congressional District. W. A. WHEELER is the nominee of the Republicans.

"IS Gov. HOFFMAN," says the Albany *Evening Journal*, "sending the copy of his veto of the Podunk Bridge bill all over the State with the expectation that it will make the people forget that he did not veto the Erie Directors' bill? It is a good soporific, we admit, but it will not put the people asleep to the latter iniquity."

The Democrats of the Third Kentucky District, have nominated Gen. LEWIS for Congress. He was opposed by Col. HAGGARD. The Republican candidate is Capt. D. R. [illegible].

The Democrats of the Fifth Congressional District of Illinois have had a difficulty in nominating a candidate. In the midst of considerable confusion at the Convention, B. N. STEVENS was put forward as an independent candidate.

The Democrats of the Sixth Michigan Congressional District are trying to prove the ineligibility of Judge SUTHERLAND as a candidate, on the grounds that the laws of the State provide that Circuit Court Judges cannot hold office for one year after the term for which they have been elected has expired. But the Republicans know that State laws are often disregarded by Congress and may be also in this instance.

The Democratic organs are trying to make it appear that there is dissatisfaction with the nomination of WM. E. LANSING, in the Twenty-second District of this State. The Oswego *Press* says that there are no grounds whatever for such a report. Mr. LANSING is deservedly popular with the Republican voters.

The nominations by both parties in New-Jersey are now completed, as follows:

	Republican.	Democratic.
1	John W. Hazelton.	Benjamin F. Lee.
2	W. A. Jewell.	Samuel G. Forker.
3	Robt. Rusling. E. Fitzpatrick, (Ind.)	John T. Bird.
4	John Hill.	Philip Rafferty.
5	Geo. A. Halsey. G. B. Halstead, (Ind.)	Orestes Cleveland.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* is impressed with the opinion that the Republicans will carry the election next November. It still urges a more complete organization. At the recent charter election at Wilmington the vote stood as follows:

Republican.			Democratic.	
Mayor	Adams	1,700	Bright	1,807
Treasurer	Kilgore	[illegible]	McCabe	[illegible]
Assessor	Woodrow	[illegible]	McCall	[illegible]
Councilmen	(total)	[illegible]	(total)	[illegible]

The vote was very light—the Democratic less than last year, when the Republicans prevailed. The vote at the State election next November will probably reach 5,000, and the *Commercial* promises a Republican majority of at least 400.

HORACE MAYNARD recently made a telling speech before the Tennessee Republican Convention, in the course of which he said that "the roll of the Committee on Resolutions of the Democratic State Convention looked like the muster-roll of HOOD'S army, reassembled for the siege of Nashville, now that Gen. THOMAS was not there to frighten them away."

Judge HORACE BOARDMAN SMITH, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Twenty-seventh New-York District, receives the following indorsement from the Elmira *Advertiser*: "We have known Judge SMITH intimately during all the years of his majority, and know that in point of ability, culture, high moral character, and conscientious devotion to principle, he ranks with the best class of our public men, and in the enlarged sphere to which he is soon to be transferred he will rapidly achieve that honorable distinction which is due to acknowledged talent and pure character."

The Middletown *Press* says: "When Gen. WOODFORD was the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor in 1866, on the ticket with Gov. FENTON, the Democratic papers were then as now lavish in their abuse of him. Yet, notwithstanding all their abuse, and notwithstanding the fact, too, that he was then comparatively unknown, he ran ahead of his ticket, receiving over 13,000 majority, which was over 1,300 more than Gov. FENTON'S."

The following is an extract from the address of the Michigan Republican State Central Committee:

"The State taxation under Democratic rule ranged from three to five mills on the dollar when they provided for the interest on the State debt, as shown by the following figures: 1848, [illegible] mills; 1849, [illegible] mills; 1850, [illegible] mills; 1851, [illegible] mills; 1852, [illegible] mills. The largest State tax of any year since the Republican Party has been in power, from 1855 to 1870, was that of 1863, 3.75 mills. The average State tax for the sixteen years that they have controlled the State has been 1.81 mills upon the dollar. For the past four years the tax has been as follows: 1867, [illegible] mills; 1868, [illegible] mills; 1869, [illegible] mills; 1870, 1.38 mills. This includes all taxes levied by the State for any purpose. The increase of the State debt by the war was $[illegible]. The total bonded debt Nov. 30, 1866, was $[illegible]. It was reduced in 1867 $[illegible]; in 1868, $[illegible]; in 1869, $[illegible], and in 1870, up to Sept. 15, $[illegible]—a total reduction in three years and ten months of $[illegible]. The bonded debt Sept. 15, 1870, was $[illegible], or less than $[illegible] more than it was Nov. 30, 1860, before the commencement of the war."

The Ring Government.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Sept. 30.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is rendering excellent service to the cause of good government and public morality by its searching and fearless exposures of the character and operations of the Tammany Ring. The need of such a trenchant blade, if it had never before existed, is now certainly apparent. The Government of New-York City may or may not be worse than at any former period. That is not the real point. To people outside of New-York, it is one of secondary consequence. But whether the character of that Government shall continue to be extended over the whole State, whether the spirit of the Tammany Ring shall permanently infuse itself into every department of our State Administration, is a matter of the gravest import.

And this is precisely the question which is now forced upon us. If there has ever been any disguise, the mask has at length been entirely thrown off. The Ring has shown its supremacy over the Democratic Party in so unmistakable a way that no man can misunderstand its relation. In the Rochester Convention its ascendency was so well established that it not only controlled the entire action of the body, but recklessly defied all usage and obtruded its mastery in the most offensive manner. The whole party is under its yoke. No man can be nominated to an important office without its influence. One who is out of its favor cannot be presented even for the harmless but honorable position of Chief Justice without the sinister design of removing him from the field of active politics. In a word, while there are men within the party who may dislike TWEED and his associates, the Democratic organization and the Tammany Ring have come to be identical, and no administration due to the one can be exempt from the corrupting and noxious influence of the other.

It were idle now to renew the discussion regarding the new charter for New-York. Whether anything worse would have followed its rejection, whether it was possible to reject it at all, whether its rejection would have effected a reunion of the warring Democratic factions and prevented the clash now apparent in New-York, are questions [illegible]. What is certain is this [illegible] of the Tammany Ring [illegible]

The TIMES recalls, among other acts which illustrate the character of TWEED's [illegible] the Controller of New-York. [illegible] had been elected by the people. But at the close of the last session the Ring smuggled into the Tax Levy a provision by which the existing term was brought to an end, and the Mayor empowered to appoint a Controller to serve for five years. Of course the subservient OAKEY HALL immediately appointed the Ring incumbent, who had resorted to the shameless dodge in order to avoid the necessity of going into a questionable contest before the people. It is doubtful even whether the amazing provision ever passed the Legislature. At all events, none but those in the secret knew anything of its presence, and there is reason to believe that it was fraudulently [illegible] the law after its passage. Is it such scandalous [illegible] that illustrate the character of the Ring [illegible] it is by such outrageous means that it [illegible] its power. Are the people prepared to [illegible] the further support of their indorsement?

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Democratic Primary [illegible]—Fighting at the Jamaica Primaries.

Jamaica was the scene of a most disgraceful occurrence on Saturday night. The Democratic primary for the selection of delegates to the County and District Conventions was held in the Town Hall. The Jamaica "Ring," headed by Judge ARMSTRONG, had twelve special constables appointed, and through them the meeting was disgraced. CHARLES [illegible] was constituted a special constable, and made a desperate assault upon a young man named KEWNAHAN, cutting a terrible gash beneath his right eye, with a weapon which he drew from his pocket. Another man named MCLAUGHLIN, said to be an officer, assaulted PATRICK FARRELL, disfiguring his face most horribly. In the house was the Judge of the county, Justices of the Peace, and about five hundred people. A desperate fight, lasting for some minutes, followed. Pistols, clubs and slung-shots were abundant. The constables joined in the fight, and not a single arrest was made. Fraudulent voting was carried on at wholesale.

Queens County Politics.

A delegation to the Queens County Democratic Convention, to meet at the Court-house, to-morrow, favorable to the nomination of JOHN M. WHITNEY for Sheriff, was elected at Oyster Bay, Saturday evening. The Jamaica delegation, elected Saturday evening, are pledged to support JOHN H. SUTPHEN, of that town, for County Clerk. The district delegation are favorable to JAMES M. OAKLEY for the Assembly nomination. The delegation to the Democratic County Convention from Flushing are pledged to support ALEXANDER PARKS for Sheriff. The delegation from North Hempstead were elected in the interest of JOHN CHARLICK.

The only candidate for Assembly in the First District who has the support of either of the three towns of that district, is WM. TURNER, who formerly represented the district at Albany. The delegations from Flushing and North Hempstead both support Mr. TURNER—two-thirds of the entire Convention. In the Second District, Queens County, comprising Newtown, Jamaica and Hempstead, each town has its candidate. Mr. BALDWIN, the present Assemblyman, has the support of Hempstead, and Mr. AMBROSE, a contractor from Long Island City, the support of Newtown. Mr. SUTPHEN also has the support of Newtown for County Clerk.

Political Brevities.

A meeting of the officers of the several colored Republican clubs was held on Saturday evening, at the Bleecker-street Savings Bank. The meeting was called to order by Dr. M[illegible] DONOUGH, who stated the object for which the officers were called together. Reports were read of the several committees, and invitations from the Woodford and Kaufman Club, of the Fifth Assembly District, to attend a ratification meeting to be held by them on Wednesday evening. The invitations were unanimously accepted, after which the meeting adjourned.

The colored voters of the Fifth Assembly District Union Republican organization are to hold a business meeting, to-night, at the Spring-street House, No. 242 Spring-street, at 7½ o'clock. The object of this meeting is to make the necessary arrangements to unite with the colored political associations in this City who contemplate, at an early day, to hold at Cooper Institute a grand ratification meeting of the nominations made at the Republican State Convention, to consolidate a Woodford and Kaufman Campaign Club, and also to appoint committees to serve during the campaign, &c. Their motto is "Gen. GRANT! Gen. WOODFORD! and general success!" There are 1,087 colored voters in this district.

The Republicans of the Nineteenth District, on Saturday evening, formed an organization to advance the interests of WOODFORD and KAUFMAN in the present campaign, and elected the following officers: President—Charles H. Kitchel. First Vice-President—Joshua Dunnar. Second Vice-President—Richard H. Greene. Secretaries—Francis B. Reynolds and Capt. Gidney. An Executive Committee of three from each election District, among whom were S. I. Kappi, Molesnoux Bell and M. B. Wilson.

The Seventh Ward Irish Republican Grant Club will hold its usual weekly meeting on this afternoon, at No. 115 East Broadway. Members are requested to be in attendance at 3 o'clock sharp.

PASSING AWAY.

Another Veteran Gone—Burial of Richard Martin, a Soldier of 1812—Sketch of the Survivors.

The funeral of RICHARD MARTIN, who was one of the American soldiers of the War of 1812, was attended, yesterday, from his late residence, No. 519 Third-avenue, by a large concourse of his friends. Only three of his brother-soldiers were able to be present—Gen. H. RAYMOND, Col. ABRAHAM DALLY, and JOHN GASNER. The threatening, unpleasant character of the day, and the infirmities of the remainder of the corps, prevented them from attending. Besides, the majority are too poor to obtain even car conveyance on these occasions. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Mr. PAYSON, after which the remains were exposed to view upon the sidewalk, and then the casket was closed and the body interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens. Deceased was a musician in his corps, and was in the eightieth year of his age. He has been sick since last Fall, and the immediate cause of his death was general debility.

In conversation with our reporter, Gen. RAYMOND stated that there were now but twenty-five men who could be mustered for even a Fourth of July parade in the pleasantest weather. The organization numbered about 800 men in 1861, when it was instituted, and it has dwindled away gradually. The majority of the veterans are decrepid and poor, and unable to leave their houses. One after another is passing away, and in a very few years the last old soldier will be summoned to his rest. The General is seventy-nine, Col. DALLY is seventy-four, Mr. GASNER is eighty-two, and none are under seventy. The youngest of the band is named DARLING, and he was a drummer-boy about twelve years of age when he entered the service.

The veterans have been trying for a number of years to obtain a pension from the United States Government. As often as the bill would pass one House it would die in the other and the measure have to be renewed from year to year. Last Winter a bill passed the House of Representatives by a large majority, giving the veterans the same pension which was allowed to the wounded in that year. The veterans then sent a petition, thirty feet long, to the Senate, reminding them of the importance of the bill, but it was presented by Senator CONKLING without a word of comment or argument in its favor, and the measure was suffered to die once more, notwithstanding the fact that each Senator was personally addressed and urged to use his influence to pass the measure. The General thinks that next Winter they will be able to get the measure through, though a proposition is made to classify the returns and give the pensions to those only who have no relatives on whom they can rely for support. The General thinks that the $3,000,000, which was given to the State in the distribution made at the close of JACKSON's term should have gone to the veterans who helped to save the country, but it was otherwise decreed, and the veterans have been ever since knocking at the doors of Congress for their just rights.

The soldiers of 1812 furnished their own uniforms and muskets and rations, and were paid only $4 per month in the beginning and $8 per month toward the close of the war. They served three months at a time for three years, and built the fortifications which cost the Government only the expenditure for shovels and picks. When DANIEL D. TOMPKINS was Governor, an appropriation was made by the State for the purpose of refunding to the veterans the expenses incurred by them during the war. In 1860, when the organization was formed, the veterans sought relief from the State through this act, and finally the State issued certificates bearing interest, which were distributed to each of the veterans or their widows and children. But these certificates have never been paid in full. They amount in the aggregate to about $1,600,000, and last year only $100,000 were appropriated, which, when distributed, gave to each man, woman and child about $6.50. If these certificates were paid in full the money would do the survivors some good, but they complain of its being doled out to them by driblets.

The veterans have a plot at Cypress Hills Cemetery which was donated to them by the Trustees, and in which are buried twenty-six of the old soldiers who would otherwise have been interred in Potters' Field. The society is now anxious to fence this plot in, and erect a monument. Gen. RAYMOND will be pleased to receive contributions to this object, and will give any information respecting it. His office is at No. 4 City Hall place.

The Car-Drivers' and Conductors' Strike Continued.

Since Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, all the cars connected with the Belt line have been stopped, owing to the strike among the drivers and conductors. Last evening inquiries were made at the depot, in Thirty-sixth-street and First-avenue, and it was ascertained that no arrangement had been come to between the men and the Company. The depot was quite deserted, but at the liquor-store close by a large number of the men on strike were to be seen.

Our reporter had an interview with several of the strikers, and they informed him that the only difficulty between them and the Company was that they would not yield to the demand of the Company to work longer than they had been working.

They said they had to work, on the average, fourteen hours a day; and if they agreed to run the extra trip, it would entail two hours and a half longer. For this the Company has offered, as extra pay, twenty-five cents, making their daily pay $2 50. They do not want the extra pay, as they say the hours are now too long; that during the long heated Summer they had to work on without relief, and now that the Winter season is coming on, the Company want to exact further work. The reason of this demand from the Company is, they say, that it is intended to do away with the "short cars," running to the Park and the depot. On Saturday night a requisition was sent in to the President and Secretary by the drivers, stating that they were willing to resume their work on the usual terms, and if they were not allowed to work as before they should hold out on strike in defiance. At present no reply has been given, but it is thought that, as no arrangement has been arrived at, the Company will find other men who will work under the new regulations. With respect to the fare, it is stated that no sum was fixed in the charter, and therefore the Company are at liberty to charge what they please.

The Fourth-avenue car-drivers' strike has been settled by the Company's finding other men, who were willing to work the extra hours. They now work from 7 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, receiving $1 80 per day.

They are allowed during the day from four to five hours, but the men contended that those hours of leisure were of no good to them, and that they ought not to work the extra hours without better pay. On this line the Company are allowed to charge three cents per mile, and they will not lower their fares.

No cars will run on the Belt line today, according to present arrangements, and it is possible that they will be suspended for some time. This entails a loss of about $700 derived from fares, without saying anything of the ordinary expenses of the Company.

Oyster War in Chesapeake Bay.

The *Virginia State Journal* of the 30th ult. says: "The disputed question of the water boundaries in Tangier Sound, between Maryland and Virginia, has caused a renewal of the 'oyster war.' On Tuesday two tugs, belonging to the Virginia 'oyster navy,' came into the sound, one around the upper and another around the lower point of Smith's Island, and suddenly appearing among the fleet of oyster vessels at work in the sound, cut off and captured ten oyster vessels belonging in Maryland ports. The oystermen were imprisoned in jail at Drummondtown, Accomac County."

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A Stubborn Cough that will not yield to ordinary remedies, may be thoroughly cured by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a most effective medicine in all Bronchial and Pulmonary Disorders. Sold everywhere.

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IT RESISTED ALL EFFORTS AND PRESERVED ITS CONTENTS ENTIRE.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NORTHUMBERLAND, PENN., was entered on Thursday night, Sept. 22, with above result. Particulars of the transaction and OTHER SAFES *equally as good* can be furnished by
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Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

THAYER—BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 28, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Charles S. Homer, JOSEPH S. THAYER to JANE H., youngest daughter of the late Benjamin M. Brown.

STRONG—BOORMAN.—On Thursday, Sept. 29, at Hollingcourne, Scarborough on the Hudson, by Rev. Charles R. Strong, THOMAS S. STRONG, of Setauket, Long Island, to EMILY BOORMAN, daughter of the late Robert Boorman, Esq.

DIED.

BURDICK.—On Saturday, Oct. 1, CATHARINE ELIZABETH, wife of S. P. Burdick, M. D., and daughter of Cyrenus Bloodgood, aged 27 years and 11 months.

Funeral services at Thirty-fourth-street Reformed Church, on Wednesday, Oct. 5, at 12½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. Interment at Woodlawn.

CLAYTON.—At Flatbush, Long Island, JOHN C. CLAYTON, yesterday morning, (Sunday,) at 10 A. M.

Funeral notice will appear to-morrow.

GOLDEY.—On Sunday, Oct. 2, FRANK W., infant son of Wm. J. and Catharine H. Goldey, aged 11 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at No. 368 Kent-av., ten doors north-west of Dekalb-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 4, at 2 o'clock.

GOTTSCHALK.—At Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 18, 1869, LOUIS MOREAU GOTTSCHALK, aged 40 years.

The friends of the family and members of the musical profession are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Stephen's Church, East 28th-st., Monday, Oct. 3, at 10 o'clock A. M., when a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul.

HASELTINE.—On Sunday evening, Oct. 2, at her late residence, No. 242 East 19th-st., SARAH HART, beloved wife of Leonard Haseltine, Sr.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PIERCE.—At Sing Sing, on Seventh day the 1st of Tenth month, CAROLINE GRIFFIN, wife of Joseph T. Pierce, in the 48th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Friends' Meeting-house, Chappaqua, on the 4th inst., at 11 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Chappaqua on the arrival of the 7½ train Harlem Railroad, 26th-st., New-York.

SETTLE.—On Sunday, Oct. 2, WILLIAM W. SETTLE, son of Cornelia B. and the late Jacob Settle.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral today, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av., corner 42d-st.

SLARK.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 1, AURELIA B., daughter of Abigail L. and the late Robert Slark, of New-Orleans, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, Oct. 3, at 3 P. M., from the residence of E. B. Stanton, No. 77 Third-place, third door from Court-st. Take Court-st. cars at Fulton Ferry.

New-Orleans papers please copy.

WALSH.—At Savannah, Ga., Sunday, Oct. 2, CARRIE E., wife of Dr. W. W. Walsh, and daughter of Samuel Dowe, Esq., of this City.

WOODWARD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 1, 1870, M. AMELIA, wife of Nimrod Woodward, aged 35 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her mother, R. J. Freelan, No. 19 Strong-place, on Tuesday, the 4th inst., at 2 P. M.

WYNKOOP.—At Yonkers, Oct. 2, 1870, HUGHES, child of Richard Wynkoop and Lydia Belcher Strang, aged 2 months and 7 days.

Funeral services at the stone cottage, Warburton-av., Tuesday, Oct. 4, at 11 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEVEN DOLLARS
FOR A GENTLEMAN'S DRESS HAT
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,
EXQUISITE MODEL, and
STYLISH APPEARANCE.
WARNOCK & CO., No. 519 Broadway.

TIN LINED LEAD PIPE. PREVENTS POISONING from lead water, and costs but little more than lead pipe. It is stronger, more durable, as flexible, and as easily soldered. Circulars and sample of pipe sent by mail free. Address THE COLWELLS, SHAW & WILLARD MFG CO., No. 213 Centre-st., (between Canal and Grand sts.,) New-York.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States, and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE [illegible] on TUESDAY EVENING [illegible], at No. 6 Carmine-st. [illegible] o'clock. Friends are invited.

NEW TAMMANY HALL DEMOCRATIC [illegible] ASSOCIATION.—[illegible] JACOB COHEN, Chairman. [illegible]

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Contrary to the general expectation, the week ending Saturday, Oct. 1, was not an active one. Real estate business in all its branches, was extremely dull, no particular interest being manifested, and hardly any event worthy of notice occurring. Transactions were made on Tuesday and Thursday only, at the Exchange, and the aggregate amount of City property disposed of was, in value, but $74,985. In the matter of suburban sales, the same apathy was observed during the week. Several sales were attempted, but they failed to achieve that success which their merits entitle them to. The most noteworthy sale of the week was made on Thursday, by DINGEE, KETCHAM & Co., who disposed of the Rushmore estate and adjacent property, located at Mamaroneck, in Westchester County, to the amount of $60,595. The transfer record of the week would seem, however, to indicate some more activity in the line of private sales. The number of transfers for both this City and Brooklyn is larger than that of the week previous, and the represented value of property also larger in proportion. The following table shows the course of property in this respect during the week:

	No. Transfers. New-York.	Value.	No. Transfers. Brooklyn.	Value.
Saturday, Sept. 24..	18	$259,135	24	$144,940
Monday, Sept. 26...	14	300,050	31	261,210
Tuesday, Sept. 27...	16	179,100	44	109,605
Wednesday, Sept. 28	12	208,850	12	93,750
Thursday, Sept. 29..	14	240,000	19	156,909
Friday, Sept. 30.....	18	239,350	17	90,200
Total...............	92	$1,426,485	147	$865,614

In the matter of new buildings proposed for erection in the City, a gratifying increase is perceptible, the weekly list showing the number to be fifty-two, of which twenty-seven are first-class. Several public buildings are also included in the list, a description of which was published in Saturday's TIMES.

For the present week the following sales are already noticed, all of which are of an important nature.

Today, on the premises, at 2 P. M., at Newark, N. J., E. N. MILLER, assignee of HENRY ROBERTS, bankrupt, will dispose of the property known as "the New-Jersey Wire Works." The property comprises five valuable tracts of land.

On Wednesday, at 1 P. M., on the ground, at Rye and Westchester County, DINGEE, KETCHAM & Co. will sell seventy-four plots of building lots, equal to 416 City lots. The property is well located, near the railway station, on high ground, and distant from Rye Beach but three-quarters of a mile. The lots will be divided in regard to size, as purchasers may desire. In addition to the lots themselves, three cottages will also be disposed of. The success attending the sale made by this firm last week, in this vicinity, indicates a successful result for the coming auction. Persons desiring to be present can take the trains from the New-Haven Railway Depot, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, at either 9 or 11½ A. M., reaching Rye in time for the sale. At the last-named place, carriages will be in waiting to convey parties to the ground. Full particulars of the proposed transaction and maps of the property can be obtained of the auctioneers, No. 82 Cedar-street. The sale is peremptory.

On Thursday, A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, O. H. PIERSON, auctioneer, will hold the first of their series of sales of desirable property, situated at Scotch Plains, near Fanwood Station, N. J. The sale begins at 12 M., on the ground, and has already attracted much attention from the liberal manner in which it has been advertised, and also from the attractions offered on the auction day. Six hundred lots are to be sold, all located near the Station, to which a plank walk has been laid, and the same improvement placed before each lot to be offered. The terms are liberal, $10 being required on each lot, with the balance payable in installments. Tickets for an excursion train will be furnished on application to the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-street, and a collation will be served on the arrival of the train on the ground. In order to add attractions to the sale, GRAFFULA'S Seventh Regiment Band will accompany the excursion. The property to be sold is only one hour distant from the City, from the New-York side of the river, by the New-Jersey Central Railway, and in other respects presents inducements to investors of real estate who may desire to locate in this vicinity. The sale should be well attended.

On Thursday, also, J. W. MORRIS will sell at auction, at Long Branch, on the ground, at 12 M., a cottage, 30 by 30, in perfect order, located on Union-avenue. Ill health of the owner is alleged as the cause for its disposition. Parties interested in the transaction can take the steamer at 7¼ A. M. from the foot of Murray-street, attend the sale, and return to the City the same day.

In reference to sales at the Exchange during the week, should any important transactions be projected, they will receive due notice. Tuesday and Thursday will probably be busy days, as considerable property is already bulletined. Any sale that may take place will be fully reported in this column.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Broome-st., s. s., 41 ft. e. of Laurens-st., 21x82.6	$22,000
Eldridge-st., e. s., 103 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 23x½ block	16,000
Sullivan-st., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Houston-st., 25x100	30,000
26th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x98.9	20,000
23d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.4x90.9	14,400
42d-st., n. s., 325 ft. w of 9th av., 25x100.4	22,000
44th-st., s. s., 133 ft. w. of 6th-av., 16.10x100.4	23,000
57th-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 8th-av., 24.6x100.5	52,000
86th-st., n. s., 24 ft. e. of Avenue A, 24.6x102.2	2,875
98th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.11	3,100
151st-st. and 9th-av., 100 ft. s. of 151st-st., and 275 ft. e. of 9th-av., 125x127.6	555
151st-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 9th-av., 125x25	800
151st-st. and 9th-av., 75 ft. s. of 151st-st. and 400 ft. e. of 9th-av., 170x5x168	1,310

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Boerum-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Smith-st., 25x100	$400
High-st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Pearl-st., 54x91x24.6	13,000
Madison-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Ralph-av., 100x100	3,600
Ryerson-st., w. s., 195 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 20x100	12,125
State-st., n. s., about 225 ft. e. of Court-st., 25x100	10,000
Scholes-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Graham-av., 50x100	10,000
Mill-st., n. s., 20 ft. w. of Smith-st., 20x67	1,320
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 90 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 20x100	10,000
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 195 ft. w. of Bond-st., 20x100	7,000
Atlantic-av., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Grand-av., 25x100	2,200
Howard-av. and Baltic-st., s. w. cor., 225x127.9x255	2,985

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Middletown.

Osgood-av., e. s., adjoining estate of E. Center, 25x110	$250
Varian-st., s. s., 219 ft. from McKeon-st., 25x100	300
Richmond Turnpike, adjoining M. Bullock's, 82 x788	500

Port Richmond.

Shore-road, s. s., adjoining land of Mrs. E. G. Housman, 1 13-100 acres	$9,000

Village of Rossville.

Adjoining land of Cornelius Dissosway, 1½ acres	$262

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Cortland.

Howard Newlin property, 325 acres	$30,000
Capt. F. W. Requa Dock property	20,000
Smith-st., e. s., W. H. Heedson, 4.x118	7,500

Morrisania.

139th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of Willis-av., 15x100	$3,000
142d-st., s. s., 506 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 50x106	1,425
Willis-av., w. s., 95 ft. n. of 146th-st., 25x106	750
141st-st., n. s., 406 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 50x100	1,600
Willis-av., w. s., 75 ft. s. of 144th-st., 25x106	875

Yonkers.

South Broadway, w. s., 75 ft. s. of Highland-av., 75x208	$3,150
Warburton-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Wells-av., 75x200	12,000
Spring-street, w. s., lot No. 39, Spring-st., 26x60	1,100
Kingsbridge to Yonkers road, 200 ft. n. of E. Dakne's, 25x84	1,000

Mount Pleasant.

W. J. Hunter's road, e. s., adjoining G. M. Purdy's, 30 acres	2,325

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Summit-av., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Manhattan-av., 25 x83	$925
Atlantic-st., s. s., 240 ft. w. of Ocean-st., 25x100	525
Newark-av., n. s., 51 ft. w. of Tormele-av., 75x91	4,500
West-side-av., w. s., S. W. Rice's, 9 20-100 acres	2,506
South 7th-st., s. s., 115 ft. e. of Jersey-av., 16.6x66	800

Bayonne.

Avenue D, w. s., adjoining J. Cadmus' property, 290x288	$30,000

Hoboken.

Hudson-st., w. s., 150 ft. n. of 8th-st., 100x120	$12,000

Newark.

New-Jersey-av., n. s., 119 ft. w. of Pacific-st., 23x95	$4,000
Aton-st., s. s., 167 ft. e. of Ovington-st., 17x135. Main-st., n. s., adjoining R. W. Wolfurth's property	11,500
Court-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of South 9th-st., 25x100	200
Crawford-st., n. s., 208 ft. of Washington-st., 25x100	7,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

$20,000—EAST 18TH-ST.—GOOD neighborhood—For sale—A three-story and basement, high-stoop brick house, size 20x50, in good order, and containing all the modern improvements. FRANK G. BROWN, No. 86 Broadway.

$18,000.—43D-ST., NEAR LEXINGTON-AV., for sale, a new three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone house; size 16.8x50x100.5.
FRANK G. BROWN, No. 86 Broadway.

A CHURCH COSTING $20,000 IS building very near the 600 lots at Scotch Plains, N. J., to be sold on THURSDAY by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., which is proof positive that it is village property, and not way off in the country.

CENTRAL PARK.—A PLOT OF LOTS, north-west corner 8th-av. and 90th-st., will be sold low on easy terms; below grade and fine view; good investment. Apply to owners,
L. L. & L. M. GUTHRIE, No. 110 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop house No. 278 President-st., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn; a beautiful location; desirable in all respects; possession immediately. For particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 2 Broadway, New-York, or No. 28 2d-place, Brooklyn.

FIRST GREAT SALE AT SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J., on THURSDAY, Oct. 6, by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., 600 lots in the village; plank-walk in front of each lot; plank-walk to station. Free train and collation, and splendid music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band.

FOR SALE—$13,000.—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE in desirable neighborhood, No. 34 1st-place, Brooklyn. Address N. A. HALE, No. 59 Clinton-av., Albany, N. Y.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A[illegible]—[illegible] WAY DAILY. [illegible] picturesque and reliable [illegible] cottage house, modern built and fitted, roomy and in good order, suitable for winter or summer residence; eligible and healthy location; [illegible] laid out in lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees; 3½ minutes from one station, and 10 minutes from main depot; will sell at $14,000, one-third cash. Address O. C., Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND STORES adjoin the lots at Scotch Plains, to be sold by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., on THURSDAY next. The greatest inducements ever offered for homebuyers on the Central Road; plank-walks in front of each lot, and plank-walks to station. A free train and luncheon, and splendid music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band. Payment only $10 monthly.

AT MONTROSE, N. J.—OPPOSITE Orange Mountain and Llewellyn Park, new house, all modern conveniences, fashionable neighborhood, property restricted for first-class improvements, one hour from New-York, mountain air, beautiful views. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 3 Nassau-st., corner Pine, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 229 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

RAHWAY, N. J.—FOUR FINE RESIDENCES near railroad depot, and several smaller ones, for sale cheap; also, a variety of large and small farms for sale near Rahway, one hour from New-York. J. A. MARTIN, Main-st., near Post-office, Rahway.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Four desirable country residences to be sold at auction on Oct. 11, 1870.
For maps and particulars apply to
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

A COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE ON the banks of the Hudson, at Poughkeepsie, within ten minutes' ride of the Post-office and depot. Inquire of EDWIN SWAIN, No. 127 Front-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—HALF OF A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone high-stoop house, in perfect order, with all the modern improvements, in 12th-st., Harlem, between 3d and 4th avs., to a good tenant and a small family; rent, $65 per month. For particulars apply at No. 121 4th-av., corner 12th-st., New-York.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—FOR RENT, FULLY furnished, complete, well-located residence, stables, 1½ acres, water, gas, furnace throughout, fine lawns, ample shade; rent low. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 3 Nassau-st., corner Pine.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY ENGLISH-basement brick house; rent $600; water, gas, sewer; situated in Fort Greene-place, near the Park. Apply to M. T. BEERS, No. 30 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house No. 444 West 20th-st.; all improvements; rent, $1,200. Apply to G. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

TO LET, AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A well-furnished house of nine rooms; side-walks to the door. Apply to GEO. M. CLEARMAN, No. 110 Wall-st.

GOSHEN FARM FOR SALE—SEVENTY acres, good buildings, fine orchard, splendid landscape, at a bargain.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED ENGLISH BASEMENT, 35th-st., near Park-av., very desirable. Apply at No. 20 Pine-st., Room No. 29.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE ELIGIBLY-SITUATED double marble-store and basement, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, 50x200, well lighted. Apply to A. RAYMOND, No. 123 Fulton-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.

Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate,

NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

FIRST GREAT SALE AT

SCOTCH PLAINS,

Fanwood Station, one hour from the New-York side of the river, by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, on

THURSDAY, OCT. 6, 1870,

at 12 M., on the premises,

SIX HUNDRED CHOICE LOTS

will be positively sold at auction, situated immediately at the village; CHURCHES, SCHOOLS and STORES adjoining; PLANK WALK to station.

PLANK WALK IN FRONT OF EACH LOT.

This property is without doubt among the most desirable ever offered on the line of the Central Road, no expense having been spared in preparing for immediate occupancy. The streets are handsomely graded. The location is most beautiful, being just at the base of the blue range of mountains, and lovely views are obtained. A clear mountain stream crosses the property.

REMARKABLY EASY TERMS.

ONLY TEN DOLLARS PAYMENT REQUIRED ON EACH LOT; BALANCE PAYABLE IN INSTALLMENTS. GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR MEN OF MODERATE MEANS.

FREE TRAIN AND COLLATION.

GRAFULLA'S SPLENDID SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND WILL ACCOMPANY THE EXCURSION.

For descriptive maps and railroad passes apply to
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys, No. 49 Wall-st.,
R. O. GLOVER, No. 1 Dey-st.,
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER., No. 6 Pine-st.

WILLIAM R. ROBERTS, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION—OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE FIRST WARD.

ROBERTS & McGUIRE
Will sell at auction, on
FRIDAY, Oct. 7, 1870, at 11 o'clock noon,
At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
Under direction of James H. Coleman, Esq., Referee.
The following property:

No. 18 Thames-st.; has erected upon it a two-story and attic brick building.

No. 20 Thames-st.; has erected upon it a three-story brick building.

Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st.; has erected upon them a five-story brick building, with marble front.

Also, at the same time and place,
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE XXIID WARD,
Under direction of James H. Coleman, Esq., Referee.

FORTIETH-STREET.—Five lots on the north side of 40th-st., distant 400 feet east of 8th-av.; size, each, 20x98.9.

Upon the premises there is erected a one-story brick stable, which nearly covers the whole plot.

The premises will be sold subject to a lease thereon, which expires on the 1st day of April, 1871, at a rental of $1,750 per annum, payable quarterly in advance, and all taxes, &c., &c.

For maps and other particulars apply to the referee, or to the auctioneers, No. 37 Cedar-st.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

GREAT AUCTION SALE
OF
FINE VILLA PROPERTY
AND
DESIRABLE VILLAGE LOTS,
IN
RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5, 1870, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.,
ON THE GROUNDS,
SEVENTY-FOUR BEAUTIFUL LOTS,
EQUAL TO 416 CITY LOTS

in size, to suit all purchasers, a few minutes from Rye Station, and three-quarters of a mile from Rye Beach. Land high and rolling.

TWO MODERN COTTAGE VILLAS
OF TWELVE ROOMS EACH,
AND ONE COTTAGE OF FOUR ROOMS.
SALE PEREMPTORY.

Trains leave depot of New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 9 A. M. and 11½ A. M. Carriages will await arrival of trains at Rye Station, to convey visitors to and from the grounds.

For maps, circulars, and other particulars, apply to
J. M. HALSTEAD, (owner,)
On the grounds;
T. S. SHEPHERD,
No. 205 Broadway; or
DINGEE, KETCHAM & CO.,
No. 82 Cedar-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.
TUESDAY, OCT. 4, 1870,
at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

Positive sale of two desirable building lots at Roselle, N. J., situated corner of Chestnut-st. and 4th-av., near the station, and in the midst of improvements.

Roselle is 45 minutes from New-York by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, and is rapidly improving.

Maps to be had of the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT ON ADELPHI-ST., BROOKLYN.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

ADELPHI-STREET, BROOKLYN.—The lot of land together with the three-story high-stoop brick house on the easterly side of Adelphi-st., between De Kalb and Willoughby avs., and known as new No. 225 (old No. 207.) The house is well built, contains all improvements, and is in good order. Fine garden, containing grapery and peach trees. Immediate possession. Lot 20x126 feet 8 inches.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH,
FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south,)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL,

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

MISS STEERS'

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 21 West 11th-st., will commence its eleventh year Sept. 22. The boys' class, No. 63 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

E. DE CHAUVAT'S FRENCH AND English school for boys, with primary department, will reopen Sept. 15, at No. 102 West 34th-st., near 7th-av. Pupils received at any time; number limited to forty; modern languages taught by experienced teachers. French is the language of the school. Circulars and references to be obtained at the school.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 673 Broadway.—Boys preparing for business can become quick at figures, rapid business writers and good book-keepers. Open day and evening.

A CARD.—GOLDSMITH'S WRITING COLLEGE, removed from Booth's Buildings to No. 40 East 14th-st., Union-square. Specialties, penmanship and book-keeping. Private instruction given.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING-SCHOOL, with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. For further information address
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals,
Sing Sing, N. Y.

BOYS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
AVENUE A, BETWEEN 119TH AND 120TH STS., HARLEM.

Mrs. WILDE begs to state that on the 12th September she will open a Boys' School separate from her Young Ladies' Academy. Able professors have been engaged, who will not only direct the instruction of the boys, but will also lecture before the young ladies' department. The location of the school is healthy, and every attention and care will be given. Thorough training may be had for College or business. Application for admission may be made at the residence of Mrs. WILDE, Avenue A, between 119th and 120th sts., Harlem.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The educational classes for 1870-71 are arranged as follows beginning the first week in October:

German—Prof. Kuntzler—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. French—Prof. David Cherbuliez—Tuesdays and Thursdays. Writing—Mr. T. P. Dolbear—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Vocal Music—Prof. Mosenthal—Fridays. Elementary classes in vocal music and book-keeping will be announced hereafter. Members can purchase tickets in the reception-room for $3 each, entitling them to admission to all the above classes, to the general lectures, and to the use of the gymnasium, bowling-alley and baths for one year. Applications should be made at once.

MISS COMSTOCK'S,
NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.,
Opposite Reservoir Park,
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Vacancies may be filled in October.

An EXCLUSIVELY French department (or French and German, if desired,) modeled after the best schools abroad, will be organized Oct. 1.

N. B.—No remission of care and talent for regular course of tuition in English and French.

Address by mail as above.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN
No. 58 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address as above.

MISS MERLE'S,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
For young ladies and children,
NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. and 38TH ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870.
Address as above.

MRS. PARKS'
BOARDING AND DAY SHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 133 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.
Formerly Ferris' Female Institute.
Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 204 West Twenty-third-st., will open Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to above address.

MISS JAUDON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
Day School for young ladies, No. 5 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 26.

MRS. EDWARD S. WHITE,
No. 30 West 42d-st.,
opposite Reservoir Park. English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children; will reopen Sept. 28.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD F. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at R. Lockwood's book-store.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS."—BEGIN their 10th year Sept. 20. For girls, 15 W. 42d-st., (removed from 65 W. 36th-st.) N. B.—Private recitation rooms for young ladies connected with the above. Boys' school 1,400 B'way, cor. 39th-st. For admission or circulars apply to Miss H. M. COE, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at Mamaroneck on WEDNESDAY, the 8th September. Circulars can be procured at the music-store No. 4 Leroy-place, or by addressing the Principal at Mamaroneck.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern languages, music and art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel. Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

MISS WARREN'S ENGLISH AND French School for boys, reopens Sept. 19, in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 722 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Those wishing a good school will do well to call.

MRS. DOTY AND MRS. TRIVETT—Boarding and Day School for young ladies at Astoria, N. Y. Being situated near New-York, the school combines the advantages of City and country. It opens the 1st Monday in October.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 45 East 34th-st., New-York, will reopen on Sept. 28. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars call or address as above.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (ESTABLISHED A. D. 1820,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av., reopened Sept. 19. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business.
Rev. H. B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector.

MME. C. MEARS, NO. 222 MADISON-av., New-York, three doors above 38th-st., English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

DUANE S. EVERSON'S SCHOOL.—Ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics; reopens Sept. 21, at No. 1,183 Broadway, near 28th-st.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School reopens Sept. 19, at No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d-st. For circulars, apply to J. H. MORSE, No. 757 7th-av.

PROF. J. H. GUERNSAULT HAS RE-turned from Europe, and will resume his professional duties on and after the 29th September. Application at No. 28 Union-square.

MISS McINTOSH'S "HOME CLASS" for ladies, will reopen on MONDAY, Nov. 14, at her residence, No. 12 West 34th-st. First subject: "German History and Literature."

THE MISSES DWIGHT'S ENGLISH and French School for young ladies and little girls, at No. 62 Harrison-st., South Brooklyn, will be reopened Sept. 20.

MISS BRUSH (SUCCESSOR TO THE late Mrs. Fitz-Henry) will continue her school for young ladies and children at No. 40 Irving-place, commencing WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-SCHOOL for both sexes; total cost in common English $150 per year. Address Rev. T. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES WILL commence at the old location, No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 3, and at No. 681 5th-av., on SATURDAY, Oct. 1.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 21.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13.
CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

ADDRESS A. P. LASHER, PENNINGTON, N. J., for circulars for one of the best and cheapest schools.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 126, 128 AND 130 EAST 24TH-ST.,
REOPENS SEPT. 19.

College, Business, West Point, Navy School, Modern languages. Boarding and Primary Departments, Gymnasium, &c.

Prospectus to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21.

Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles-lettres; primary department; infant class.

Circulars sent on request.
MR. & MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 620 FIFTH-AVENUE.

Fourteenth year opens Sept. 20. Able masters in charge of the several departments.

Carriages provided for pupils at a distance.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 957 BROADWAY,

Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 19—fifteenth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon—A Yale graduate, he wholly instructs the College class, and means that all from this school shall have ample fitness. In four years, 20 have entered College—5 Columbia, 6 Yale, 3 Harvard, 3 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Of all, only three were conditioned. Other classes follow yearly. More pupils applied this past year than could be received. Light gymnastics. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired. Circulars on application.

This year's patrons of from 3 to 14 years' connection:

John Auchincloss, Thos. Goadby, Abner Osborn,
Dr. Ed. G. Bartlett, John A. Hadden, Jas. L. Phipps,
F. R. Bennett, Wm. A. Hadden, Jas. W. Pryer,
John S. Boyd, Jas. C. Holden, Geo. H. Satterlee,
John Brooks, Thos. F. Jeremiah, Dan. S. Schanck,
Edwin J. Brown, Albert Kelley, Samuel Sloan,
Josiah H. Burton, Chas. A. Lamont, Jas. Symington,
Nathl. W. Chater, Lear'd Lockwood, Geo. F. Talman,
Theo. H. Conkling, Theo. McNamee, Ab'm'l Underhill,
Kenny Comillard, Benj. F. Manierre, Judge Van Vorst,
Townsend Cox, Dr. T. M. Markoe, Ralph Wells,
Benj. Curtis, Joseph Morrill, Chas. G. Wilson,
Henry Day, Wm. Morrison, Hiram Young.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Nos. 820 Broadway and 82 5th-av.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 (new Nos. 102, 104 and 106) Court, near State-st.
(Chartered in 1865 under special law.)
SEASON OF 1870-'71.
NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.

INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition, and the Modern Languages.

TERMS.—CLASSES—$10 and $15 per quarter.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION—$30 per quarter.

Several eminent Professors have been added to the able corps, which now numbers forty-one of the best Instructors in the country.

A NORMAL DEPARTMENT HAS ALSO BEEN ESTABLISHED.

Application to be made at the General Conservatory Offices:

No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., NEW-YORK.
No. 132 (NEW No. 106) COURT, near State-st., BROOKLYN.

GERCKE & KOESSLY'S
GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
NOS. 267 AND 271 WEST 22D-ST.,

Embraces a Kindergarten for children from 4 to 6½ years old, and two schools for young ladies and young gentlemen. Drawing, dancing, gymnastics, and four languages taught, without extra charge. Reopening: TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

LESPINASSE,

Fort Washington Institute, for young ladies. Opens Sept. 20. Graduating course for modern languages. French the language of the school. Circulars at the office of G. LESPINASSE, No. 23 Pine-st. WALSH & LEROY, No. 21 East 16th-st.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

English, French and German Family and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 21, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 26 West 51st-st.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 56 WEST 47TH-ST., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application as above. Mrs. GARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

MISS WHITCOMB'S,
Successor to
Miss HARRISON'S,

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 81 Pierrepont-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn Heights, New-York. This school will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1870.
Address as above.

MISS HAVENS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

for young ladies and children, No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters addressed to her residence will receive prompt attention. Her school circulars will be forwarded on application.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
FLUSHING, N. Y.
Terms, $100 per quarter, from
NOV. 22.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Established 1854, for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. Thorough teaching. Common sense management. Reopens Sept. 5. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208 Yonkers, N. Y.

MR. CORNWALL'S

School for boys and young gentlemen advanced in study, No. 1,267 Broadway will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 19.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL,

No. 1,214 Broadway, next to 30th-st. Number limited; primary department and gymnasium.

MISS YOUNG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and masters will reopen in a new and fine location, No. 44 West 52d-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. (Address as above.) Misses and masters taught in separate rooms.

NEW-JERSEY MILITARY INSTITUTE—Pine Grove, on the Delaware River, Trenton, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal, (removed from Brainard Institute, Cranbury, N. J.)—Line school; thirty years' experience. Send for a circular.

UNDERCLIFF YOUNG LADIES' Boarding-school, Cold Spring, N. Y., opposite West Point. For circulars apply to Mrs. MORRIS and Miss PICKERSGILL, or *Home Journal*, New-York. Terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 20.

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF the New-York Infirmary, No. 128 2d-av., corner of 8th-st., New-York. Winter session opens on TUESDAY, Oct. 4. For catalogues and information apply to EMILY BLACKWELL, M. D., Secretary.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, and Miss M. F. DU VERNET, her classes for little girls, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

ULSTER FEMALE SEMINARY, ELlenville, N. Y.—First-class home school for young ladies. Board and tuition, $228 per year.
S. A. LAW POST, A. M., Principal.

DR. SEETHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 19, at No. 105 East 40th-st., two doors from Park-av. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 20. For circulars apply to the Principals, No. 56 Washington-st.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL REOPEN her Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 13 East 49th-st., on Thursday, Sept. 22.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French School, for young ladies and children, No. 106 East 38th-st., Sept. 26.

BENDAN'S SCHOOL (FOR FORTY Boys only,) Broadway, corner 33d-st.—English, Classical, French, German. Primary.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON'S PRIVATE classes for young ladies, No. 134 Lexington-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

NEW DAY-SCHOOL—33 WEST 11TH-ST. English, French, Drawing and Music a specialty; terms low.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 12.
MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MRS. STORRS' BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 12 West 48th-st., will open Sept. 21. Address as above.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S SCHOOL—Classical, French and English—will reopen Sept. 21, at No. 1,185 Broadway.

MISS F. E. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 32 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MISS J. F. MOORE'S FRENCH AND English Day School (No. 139 West 15th-st.) for girls will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

A BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL.—Union Hall Academy, Jamaica, L. I. J. HASBROUCK, A. M., Principal.

MISS OLSSEN'S ENGLISH AND French school, for Misses and children, will be reopened Sept. 22.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15 at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

RAND'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND English School, 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 14.

S. A. FARRAND'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Broadway corner 38th-st. Reopens Sept. 26.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
[illegible].

In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE.

Reopens (10th year) Sept. 21, at No. 1,[illegible] Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts. For circulars and information, apply at the residence of the Principal, No. [illegible] West [illegible], where a limited number of boarding pupils will be received in the family.
Prof. A. BERNARD.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
SING SING, N. Y.
(formerly Dr. Churchill's school.)
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., RECTOR.
The next year will begin Sept. 20.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.
J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.

The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,
No. 302 West 34th-st.
MISS C. E. FERRIS PRINCIPAL,
will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 58 West 48th-st., will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Practical and theoretical instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology, Mineralogy, Assaying, Analytical and Technical Chemistry, Physics, Mechanics, Mathematics, Drawing, French, German, &c., with laboratory practice. Regular courses for the degrees of Mining and Civil Engineer, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received without examination. Pecuniary aid for those who require it. Reopens MONDAY, Oct. 3. Examinations for admission to the regular courses, THURSDAY, Sept. 29. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 109 West 42d-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPER to teach a class two or three evenings each week from October till June. Address J. S., Jr., Post-office Box No. 2,616.

TEACHERS.

MR. A. A. FAVARGER HAS RE-TURNED to New-York to give a short course, after "his plan of simultaneous exercises for mastering French conversation," which was most successful in Paris and in London.

Only adult pupils admitted to the exercises.

To ladies' schools a limited course.

Mr. FAVARGER can be addressed No. 8 East 9th-st., or seen till 1 P. M. See heading "Lectures."

A LADY, EDUCATED IN NEW-ENGLAND, experienced in teaching the English branches, Latin, French and music, desires an engagement in a family for two or three hours daily, or would form a small class; highest City references. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

A LADY OF SOME EXPERIENCE, who speaks French, and is qualified to teach the English branches, Latin, the modern languages and music, desires a position as governess. Address B., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN GRADUATE OF A German university and an experienced teacher, wishes a few additional pupils in German. Address D. S., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW-SCHOOL.—The thirteenth annual Term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on the first Wednesday of October, and continues until May 17, 1871; graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. For catalogues and information generally, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place, THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH cook, a situation in a private family; has no objection to the country; is able to take entire charge of her kitchen or do the marketing if required; has seven years' reference. Call today at No. 309 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION by an American Protestant; would wait on young ladies; does all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; can operate on the machine. Call at No. 411 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced Scotch Protestant woman as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 139 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a small family, or as chamber-maid and to assist in the care of children; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 120 West 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, game, side dishes, pastries, jellies, and all kinds of dishes; City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 119 West 28th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; has good reference; can be seen for two days at No. 220 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a few gentlemen's and ladies' washing at her home, or would take private families' washing by the month. Call or address No. 149 West 4th-st.; City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to take in family and gentlemen's washing; is a first-class washer and ironer; can do fluting; has the best City reference; terms reasonable. Apply at No. 248 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and waitress by a tidy, respectable young girl in a private family; has good City reference; can be seen today, Monday, 3d inst., at 152 East 24th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A DRESS-MAKER, IN A private family, work by the day or week; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can operate on Grover & Baker machine. Call at No. 212 Waverley place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; understands French, English and American cooking thoroughly; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at 207 5th-st., near Bowery; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO NICE young girls, well recommended, to go together; one as first-class laundress, the other as first-class waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress. Apply at the French office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent cook in a first-class private family; understands, English, French and Spanish cooking; will do the coarse washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 391 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS to go together; one as good plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing, the other as laundress, and to assist at chamber-work; understands fluting. Call at No. 138 West 49th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as infant's nurse, or will take care of grown children and do chamber-work; has the best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; will be found trustworthy and has first-class City reference. Apply at No. 250 West 18th-st., in store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; has two years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED HOUSEkeeper, (American Protestant,) a situation in a first-class hotel, boarding-house or private family; is capable of taking entire charge; best references given. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY respectable young married woman as wet nurse. Apply at CARPENTER'S Employment House, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl to do chamber-work and waiting; good reference. Call or address Munroe-av., Quarantine, Staten Island, near Giles' stable.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as laundress, who is fully competent for the business; can be seen at her present employer's, No. 31 East 38th-st. Call for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as competent waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress; City reference. Apply at No. 308 East 23d-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as nurse and plain seamstress, or to do chamber-work and sewing; best City reference. Apply at No. 242 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, A SITuation; is a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., M. HILD.

WANTED—A FAMILY'S WASHING BY A capable person at her own house, Munroe-av., near Giles' stable, Quarantine, Staten Island.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV., a large number of English professed Protestant and other cooks, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, young girls for housework, waitresses, nurses and those lately landed.

ATTENTION!—GOOD SERVANTS, WELL recommended and capable, Protestants and Catholics, of all nations, can be obtained, today, at office No. 1,234 Broadway. Prompt attention given all orders. Established 14 years.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., corner of 25th-st., will be found a large selection of first-class servants, both Protestant and Catholic, suitable for gentlemen's families returning to the City.

FIRST-CLASS FRENCH AND OTHER waiters, cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, &c., to be constantly found at the French office, No. 405 5th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress; is an excellent waitress and a good chamber-maid; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; best City testimonials. Call at No. [illegible] 4th-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS'S SITUATION, by a very respectable young woman, and thorough laundress, or chamber-maid and fine washing; can do French fluting, and do up ladies' fine muslin in the best manner; [illegible] years City reference from last place. Call at No. [illegible] 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 217 East 26th-st.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT House, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av., situations wanted for first-class American, German, English and Irish servants, all well recommended.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS BE SUPPLIED with first-class ladies' maids, nurses, cooks, chamber-maids and general house-workers, of all nationalities, at the office 186 6th-av., four doors above 12th-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st.
Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE A SITUation in the country; both are willing to make themselves useful, the woman as general house-servant, the man as coachman, &c. Apply at No. 1,264 Broadway, second floor, near 32d-st.; references given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman and groom; understands all about the treatment of horses and harness; no objection to the country, but City preferred; good City reference from last employer. Call or address W. D., private stable, No. 120 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion on a gentleman's place; understands gardening; would take care of horses or milk; will be found willing and obliging; recommendations to that effect when seen. Address G. S., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable young man that thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages, and would be found willing and obliging; the best of City reference. Address E. Mc., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; can milk; is willing to do anything required. Any gentleman wanting him on trial, if not the right kind of a man, will charge him nothing for his time; best City reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a first-class man, English; married, without incumbrance; has long City experience; the best of reference. Address WILLIAM, or call at Campbell's harness-store, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a practical man; understands the management of greenhouses and graperies; also, the management of a large farm. Address W. B., for three days, seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good careful driver; best City reference. Address J. T., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE young man, a situation as coachman; has the best of reference from his last employer; wages not so much an object as a respectable family. Address J. C., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man, a situation as coachman; perfectly understands his business; no incumbrances; the best of City and country references. Apply or address W. H., No. 56 5th-av., near 4th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a first-class man; best City reference as to honesty, capability and sobriety. Can be seen at private stable No. 17 East 27th-st., where he has lived the past six years.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by an experienced man, who is a good groom, and coachman, with the best of City recommendation from former and last employer; four years in last place. Address L. D., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO obtain a situation for his coachman; he is a perfect driver and groom, and understands the care of horses, &c., perfectly. Address A. R., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man who understands his business; references will be found satisfactory. Address C. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLEMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; is willing and obliging; is a first-class groom and good driver; has the best of reference. Address J. L., Box 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced Scotch gardener; fourteen years at the business; understands the business in all its branches; good references. Address M. D., No. 18 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN HONEST, sober and industrious American married man as light porter; understands driving horses and care of them. Address A. B. C., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A POSITION BY A YOUNG colored man as body servant to a gentleman or an officer; writes a splendid hand; superior, satisfactory. Address ELLSWORTH, Station D, Post-office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGlishman a situation as waiter in a private family; has excellent City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent waiter, single man, in a private family; long City reference. Address or can be seen for two days, at No. 4 East 21st-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for his coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; is English and married. Apply to DAVIS, CLARK & CO., No. 15 Dey-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a practical man, (Scotch;) married; no family. Address C. R., seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Frenchman as first-class waiter in a private family; well recommended. Call at No. 43 East 41st-st.

HELP WANTED.

ALL SMART GIRLS IN WANT OF good situations at high wages in City or country please notice, American, Welsh, English, Scotch, Swedish, German, Irish, Protestants, and others, they can be supplied without delay at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Agency, No. 111 4th-av., corner 12th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, A MIDDLE-aged colored man, who has lived in the country, and understands milking, and is a careful driver; City reference required. Apply to Mr. BAILEY, No. 27 White-st.

WANTED—BY AN OLD-ESTABLISHED Life Insurance Company, a gentleman in good standing, who has a good acquaintance among the mercantile community. Address Box 871 Post-office.

WANTED—A GIRL AS CHAMBER-MAID and waitress, and to assist with the washing, in a small private family. Apply, between 9 and 12, Monday morning, at No. 192 West 10th-st.

TO TAILORS—WANTED, TWO FIRST-class coat-makers, to work by the piece, in the store. Apply at No. 86 Grove-st., near 4th-st.

$14.—WANTED—A COMPETENT PROTestant to work, wash and iron; must be willing and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 525 Lexington-av., between 48th and 49th sts.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) Oct. 3, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
1,250 boxes Layer Raisins.
250 half boxes Layer Raisins.
1,000 quarter boxes Layer Raisins.
2,000 flat quarter boxes Layer Raisins.
1,000 boxes Loose Muscatels.
1,000 half boxes Valencia Raisins.
400 half boxes Valencia Raisins.
100 boxes fresh Menton Lemons.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—J. BOGART WILL expose for sale at public auction on MONDAY, the 3d day of October, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at his auction-rooms, corner of Frankfort and North William sts., under and by virtue of an execution, and by order of the Marshal, a general assortment of millinery goods, consisting of velvets, silks, ribbons, laces, hats, &c.; also, hat-presses, crimping-machines, hat-blocks, chairs, desk, &c.
J. H. HILLIER, Marshal.

GREAT SALE OF COINS AND MEDALS, Clinton Hall sale-room, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., auctioneers—TUESDAY, Oct. 4, and following evenings at 5½ o'clock, sale of the FEWSMITH CABINET OF FOREIGN AND AMERICAN SILVER AND COPPER COINS, MEDALS, &C., &C. Coins on exhibition Tuesday morning.

BEDDING.

BEDDING.
JOHN H. WILCOX & CO.,
NO. 39 4TH-AV.,
(Opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s upper store,)
Importers of South American Horse-hair. Manufacturers and dealers, wholesale and retail.
MATTRESSES.
Hair, Sponge, Eureka, Husk and Straw Mattresses.
Patent Double-bordered Spring Mattresses.
Patent Oriental Steel-spring Bed Bottoms.
Eider Down, Plumes, Cretons, &c.
Feathers, Feather-bed Bolsters and Pillows.
Blankets, Quilts, Comforters and Sheets.
Feathers washed and purified by Sheldon's Patent Process—live steam. Old feathers renovated by steam and relieved of all disagreeable odor.
Hair Mattresses renovated and remade.
JOHN H. WILCOX,
formerly of
MELLEN & WILCOX.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 51ST-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and Marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones; largest variety; cheapest in City.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $[illegible] to $250.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. [illegible] 6th-av.—[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, [illegible]

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—Sir: Notice is hereby given that at the General Election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first MONDAY of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of John T. Hoffman.

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Allen C. Beach.

A Comptroller, in the place of Asher P. Nichols, appointed by the Governor in the place of William F. Allen, resigned.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of John D. Fay.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of George W. Chapman, appointed by the Governor in the place of Oliver [illegible], deceased.

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Solomon Scheu.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First Ward (including Governor's Island), Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

[illegible]

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Also to be elected for said County:
Twenty-one Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of James O'Brien.
A County Clerk, in the place of Charles E. Loew.
Three Coroners, in the place of Patrick H. Keenan, Aaron B. Rollins and Cornelius Flynn.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Town and City Election Boards, Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is respectfully directed to Chapter 279, Laws of 1870, herewith printed, as to their duties under said act.

Chapter 279.

AN ACT to provide for the payment of the canal and general fund debt, and to vote thereon.

[illegible]

H. A. NELSON, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW COURT-HOUSE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
Aug. 5, 1870.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original notice of election received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JAMES O'BRIEN,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Publishers of Newspapers will not insert this advertisement unless specially authorized. [illegible] JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Department of Public Parks, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to [illegible]

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Department of Public Parks, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to [illegible]

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1870.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT-HOUSE, PARK,
No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Sept. 29, 1870.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—THE books for taxes on personal property and bank stock will be opened for payment to the Receiver on THURSDAY next, Oct. 6.

Due notice will be given when the books for real estate are ready. BERNARD SMITH, Receiver.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WITHIN 50 MILES OF NEW-York, a tract of timber land, not over 2 miles from canal or railroad.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 23 Pine-st.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST AND SOUTHAMPTON.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT...SATURDAY, Oct. 1
ST. LAURENT.......LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Oct. 15
PEREIRE..............DAURE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 29
LAFAYETTE.........ROUSSEAU..SATURDAY, Nov. 12

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, (including railway tickets,) $145 and $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Hereafter the steamers of this line will touch at Southampton, England, to land passengers and specie.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednesday, Oct. 5	Siberia, Saturday, Oct. 15
Batavia, Thurs., Oct. 6	Russia, Wednes., Oct. 19
Tarifa, Saturday, Oct. 8	Calabria, Thurs., Oct. 20
Java, Wednesday, Oct. 12	Aleppo, Saturday, Oct. 22
Algeria, Thursday, Oct. 13	Cuba, Wednesday, Oct. 26

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the steamers not carrying Steerage:

First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.......................$145, gold.
Return tickets..................................$250, gold.

By the steamers carrying steerage:

First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets..................................$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

SAIL EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Booking passengers and forwarding them from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Cambria........Sat., Oct. 8	Caledonia...Wed., Oct. 5
Anglia...........Sat., Oct. 15	Britannia...Wed., Oct. 19
India.............Sat., Oct. 22	Iowa.........Wed., Nov. 2
Australia.......Sat., Oct. 29	Caledonia...Wed., Nov. 16
Columbia.......Sat., Nov. 5	Britannia...Wed., Nov. 30
Europa..........Sat., Nov. 12	Iowa.........Wed., Dec. 14

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

HELVETIA, GRIGG, Saturday, Oct. 8, at 3 P. M.
HOLLAND, THOMAS, Saturday, Oct. 15, at 8 A. M.
FRANCE, GROGAN, Saturday, Oct. 22, at 3 P. M.
ITALY, GRACE, Saturday, Oct. 29, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

LONDON DIRECT.

VIRGINIA, ANDREWS, Thursday, Oct. 13, at 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $65 and $75, currency.

Steerage passage, $28, currency.

Passengers booked to Paris at reduced rates.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Oct. 8, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, Oct. 15, 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Oct. 18, 12 M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin, (single berth).	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. GREEN..........Oct. 5, at 3 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN.....Oct. 12, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Oct. 19, at 1½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH...Oct. 26, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY...Nov. 2, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.................Nov. 9, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$125 to $170.	$60.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.

ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Oct. 4, ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. PARKER.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Nov. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Monday, Oct. 3.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, Oct. 1, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, Oct. 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Oct. 6, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Oct. 8, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Oct. 8, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, THURSDAY, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau,) Oct. 6.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..........................Oct. 13
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS......................Oct. 20

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, JR., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Oct. 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer W. W. COIT will leave for Lewes, Del., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.

Splendid fishing at Lewes.

For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

8 per Cent. Interest

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

The First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY are for sale by the undersigned. Price, 97½ and Interest. The amount of Bonds issued is $1,500,000 on 111 miles of road, of which 80 miles are completed, and the grading of the balance finished, while the iron and materials are on the track to complete it.

This road, completed and about being finished, together with rolling-stock, lands, *property of every description*, and franchise, is mortgaged to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in trust for the security of these bonds. This property has a value more than double the amount of this mortgage. The net earnings of the Company are constantly on the increase, and are in excess of the amount required to pay the interest on these bonds. The payment of the interest and principal is therefore fully secured. The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500. Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, London or Frankfort on the Main. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
NO. 54 PINE-ST.
TANNER & CO.,
NO. 49 WALL-ST.

GOLD LOAN

OF THE

ROCHESTER, N. Y.,

WATER-WORKS COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE
SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS,
$1,000 EACH.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
DUE IN 1889.
INTEREST PAYABLE MAY AND NOV. 1,
AT UNION TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK.

We offer for sale a limited amount AT 80c. AND ACCRUED INTEREST, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

CAPITAL STOCK.....................................$800,000
AUTHORIZED ISSUE BONDS....................800,000

We respectfully invite the attention of Capitalists and Investors to these bonds.

Estimated rental....................................$190,000
Interest on $800,000 bonds, say..................55,000

Leaving for current expenses, dividends, and to extend the works, per annum...$135,000

The entire property is mortgaged to the Union Trust Company, New-York, as trustees for the bondholders.

The Company has no floating debt.

Pamphlets, containing copies of the Company's charter and of the mortgage to Union Trust Company, &c., furnished upon application.

Government Securities and bonds, having market value, taken in exchange on favorable terms.

Bonds sent by express to any part of the country free of charge.

THE WORKS WILL BE COMPLETED IN SIXTY DAYS.

These are the cheapest Bonds in this market, as the income from the works will be largely in excess of amount required to pay interest.

There remains only a small portion of the Loan unsold, and at the present price these Bonds, as an investment, pay much better interest than Governments, being equal to about 9 per cent per annum, with a good prospect of an advance on their present price.

UTLEY & DOUGHERTY,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

STOUT & DICKINSON,

BANKERS,
NO. 25 BROAD-ST., corner EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Accounts received and interest allowed on balances, which may be checked for at sight, same as at bank.

A. V. STOUT,
President National Shoe and Leather Bank.
J. B. DICKINSON,
Late President Tenth National Bank.
PLATT K. DICKINSON,
Member of New-York Stock and Gold Exchange.
HOWARD C. DICKINSON,
Member of New-York Stock Exchange.

Cammann & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 8 Wall-st.,

Transact a general Banking Business, and give particular attention to the purchase and sale of Government, State and Railroad Securities.

Deposits received subject to check at sight.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE
CITY OF CHICAGO,
Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.
Principal redeemable 1895.
For sale by
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 36 Wall-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York.

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.

Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,

NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Bond and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of three Directors to fill the vacancies caused by the expiration of the terms of service of William H. Aspinwall, Joseph W. Alsop, of New-York, and Lars Anderson, of Cincinnati, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 232 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, on THURSDAY, Oct. 13, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. on the 24th day of September until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 17th day of October. By order. E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RATHBONE OIL TRACT COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1870.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Rathbone Oil Tract Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 10th day of October, 1870, to elect trustees for the ensuing year. Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. A. L. PURVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE
INSURANCE CO., No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, WM. A. ANDERSON was unanimously elected President of this Company, vice WM. A. THOMSON, Esq., resigned, and C. W. PARMELEE was appointed Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Mendota Mining Company, of Lake Superior, will be held at the office of Messrs. Stoker, Taylor & Co., No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, 26th October next, at 1 P. M., to consider matters of vital importance to their interests. CHARLES J. WELLS, Secretary.

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE, DRAWN BY Morgan O'Brien & Co. to their own order, No. 342, dated Nashville, Dec. 6, 1870, payable four months after date, for eleven hundred and seventy-eight 98-100 dollars, ($1,178 98,) at the office of WYMAN BYRD & CO., No. 78 Franklin-st. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same as payment has been stopped.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,

NO. 59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Gold and Currency received on deposit, subject to check at sight.

Interest allowed on Currency accounts at the rate of four per cent. per annum, credited at the end of each month.

ALL CHECKS DRAWN ON US PASS THROUGH THE CLEARING-HOUSE, AND ARE RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT BY ALL THE CITY BANKS.

Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand, bearing four per cent. interest.

Loans negotiated.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Governments, Gold, Stocks and Bonds on commission.

Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canada.

BOGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of United States tax, has been declared, payable on the 17th day of October next, to shareholders who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer-books. The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 5th day of October and opened on the 2d day of November next.

The capital stock of the Company has been increased one million dollars, in conformity with the proceedings of the stockholders at their meeting in June, 1869, and the same is offered to stockholders at par in the proportion of one additional share to each sixteen shares held by them on the closing of the transfer-books, said stock to be subscribed and paid for on or before the 1st day of November next, at which date negotiable scrip will be issued, entitling the holder to convert the same into shares of stock on and after 1st December next, when presented in sums of one hundred dollars, or any multiple of the same.

Stockholders not having complied with the above requirements by the 1st day of November next will be considered as having waived their right to subscribe, and the stock will be otherwise disposed of. FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1870.

COUPONS OF THE FOLLOWING BONDS:

CHICAGO AND ALTON, INCOME,
ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO, FIRST MORTGAGE,
DUBUQUE SOUTH-WESTERN, FIRST MORTGAGE,
DETROIT AND PONTIAC, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

due Oct. 1, will be paid on and after that date at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., free of Government tax. M. K. JESUP & CO.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1870.

PORTLAND WATER COMPANY COUPONS—Coupon No. 5 of the Portland Water Company's Bonds due Oct. 1, will be paid in Gold coin free of Government tax, on and after that date at the office of C. D. HEAD & T. H. PERKINS, No. 23 Devonshire-st., Boston, or L. VON HOFFMANN & CO., No. 6 Hanover-st., New-York.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the seven per cent. Land Grant Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due 1st October, 1870, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 46 Sears' Building, Boston, or at the banking-house of Morton, Bliss & Co., No. 30 Broad-st., New-York. JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, Bloomington and Western Railroad Bonds due Oct. 1, will be paid in gold, free of tax, on and after that date, at the banking-house of TURNER BROS., No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York. C. R. GRIGGS, President.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

THE INTEREST DUE OCT. 1 ON bonds of the Oregon and California Railroad Company will be paid at our office on and after that date. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

THE COUPONS OF THE DANVILLE, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Bonds, due Oct. 1, will be paid in gold, free of tax, on and after that date, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York. C. R. GRIGGS, President.

COUPONS ON SOUTHERN MINNESOTA Railroad Eight per Cent. Construction Bonds, due Oct. 1, will be paid on and after that date at the office of P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 24 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Irving Savings Institution,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE OCT. 1

Will draw interest from that date at 6 per cent. on all amounts.

W. W. CONCKLIN, PRESIDENT.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.

All deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date. $1 to $5,000 received.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.,
And on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will bear interest from Oct. 1.

ASSETS, $7,758,946 96.

N. J. HAINES,	JOHN McLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK,	G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents.	T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite COOPER INSTITUTE.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before THE 20TH OF OCTOBER will draw interest from OCT. 1. Interest payable in January.

SIX PER CENT. paid on all sums of $5 and upward. Deposits of one dollar received.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday and Wednesday evenings from 5 to 7.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.

Assets.........$2,038,552 63 | Surplus.........$154,551 68

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES E. BROOME, bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order issued out of this Court in the above entitled matter, dated the 23d day of August, 1870, I shall offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at No. 197 Greenwich-street, in the City of New-York, State of New-York, on the 19th day of October, 1870, by William Abbott, auctioneer, all my interest as assignee in bankruptcy of James E. Broome in the lands situated in the State of Florida, hereinafter mentioned, that is to say: The lands situate in the County of Marion, known as the "Kitt plantation," containing 1,212 acres, more or less; the south-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section 19. The west half and the south-east quarter of section 20; all of sections 27, 28, 29 and 33, the east half and the east half of the west half of section 32, and the east half of section 30 in township 14, range 23, south and east of Tallahassee; also, 320 acres of land located immediately west of Bellaine, near Tallahassee, Florida, and in township 1, range 1, south and west; also, one undivided half-interest in a certain tract of land, containing 1,040 acres, situated in the County of Madison, State of Florida, known as Talopa. Also, the following lots in the town of Fernandina, that is to say: lots 7, 8, 9 and 21, in block 8; lots 2, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, in block 20; lots 3 and 12 in block 19, and lots 1, 2, 7 and 8, in block 53. The lands will be sold with all incumbrances that may be on them. Terms, cash.—Dated 23d September, 1870. MICHAEL DUFF, Assignee.

NO. 2,748.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT KUNZE, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Albert Kunze, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 23d day of September, 1870. GEORGE HESS, Assignee.

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MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists. Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

DR. E. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCY, resulting from the follies of youth or other causes. Young, middle-aged, or even old men restored to manly vigor, by Dr. LEWIS, author of "Medical Companion and Guide to Health." No. 7 Beach-st., New-York. Forty years' private practice.

DR. POWERS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATHAM-ST., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 20,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WASHINGTON

MEDALLION PENS.

THE FOLLOWING TICKETS OF THE

FOURTH SERIES

HAVE BEEN REDEEMED:

FOURTH SUBDIVISION.

No. 329. AMOUNT PAID, $50
TO JOHN D. SABINE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

No. 931. AMOUNT PAID, $50
TO WILLIAM A. FISKE,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

No. 565. AMOUNT PAID, $100
TO EDWARD HOWARD,
THAMES BANK,
NORWICH, CONN.

No. 32. AMOUNT PAID, $50
TO ALFRED BAUM,
NO. 121 WALNUT-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

No. 859. AMOUNT PAID, $50
TO CHAS. J. JONES,
COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK.

No. 969. AMOUNT PAID, $200
TO JOHN J. DUFF,
NO. 2½ WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

No. 256. AMOUNT PAID, $100
TO B. T. RHOADS, JR.,
NO. 191 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK.

FIFTH SUBDIVISION.

No. 7. AMOUNT PAID, $50
TO SAMUEL M. WEBB,
NO. 4 NORTH GAY-ST.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

No. 88. AMOUNT PAID, $50
TO GEORGE E. LANE,
WITH D. APPLETON & CO.,
NEW-YORK.

No. 654. AMOUNT PAID, $50
TO ADAM GEIB,
SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

No. 912. AMOUNT PAID, $100
TO A. K. CORY,
NO. 243 BROAD-ST.,
NEWARK, N. J.

No. 182. AMOUNT PAID, $50
TO JOHN LAVINE,
WITH STEINWAY & SONS.

No. 939. AMOUNT PAID, $50
TO JAMES W. FLETCHER,
KNOXVILLE, TENN.

SIXTH SUBDIVISION.

No. 216. AMOUNT PAID, $50
TO GEORGE FLETCHER,
ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

No. 446. AMOUNT PAID, $50
TO C. J. BARRIE,
CENTRAL RAILROAD OFFICE,
SAVANNAH, GA.

No. 563. AMOUNT PAID, $50
TO J. M. BACON,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The balance of the $9,000 is ready for the tickets yet out. Those who have destroyed them will now learn the importance of their being carefully kept and largely accumulated.

For list of the drawn numbers, address THE WASHINGTON MEDALLION PEN COMPANY, No. 11 College-place, New-York, inclosing stamp.

TO MARKETMEN AND OTHERS.

Public notice is hereby given that the new market between 16th and 17th sts., Avenue C and the East River, will be opened for the transaction of business on SATURDAY, Oct. 1, 1870.

Applications for stands and stalls in said market must be made to the Collector of City Revenue in this department. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1870.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, held at the County Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of September, 1870.—Present: Hon. Charles P. Daly, Chief Judge.—In the matter of the application of LEWIS R. PETERSON, to change his name to LEWIS R. POST.—On reading and filing the petition of Lewis R. Peterson, dated the 28th day of September, 1870, praying that he may be authorized to assume the name of Lewis R. Post and the Court being satisfied that there is no reasonable objection to his assuming such name: Now, on motion of Edward F. Brown, Esq., of counsel for the said petitioner, it is ordered that the said Lewis R. Peterson be and he is hereby authorized to assume the name of Lewis R. Post from and after the 1st day of November, 1870, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the *New-York Times*, and that the annexed petition, with this order, and an affidavit of the publication of the same, be filed and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, within twenty days from the date hereof.

A copy: NATH'L JARVIS, JR., Clerk.

FURNITURE.

PLAIN AND DECORATED FURNITURE,

For City and country residences; also, mattresses, &c., all of our own manufacture. We also manufacture the Ashland Combination Bedstead, combining double and single bed, or crib, in one. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. WARREN WARD & CO., Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT AND FAST high-bred chestnut horse, 15½ hands high, sound and kind in every particular; has trotted in 2:44; superior style and action. Apply at private stable, No. 213 West 41st-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE, HEALTHY YOUNG horses, sixteen hands high, will be sold cheap for cash. Apply at No. 107 East 31st-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in the alley.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, printers, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank books made to any pattern.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A BANK-BOOK ON THE MANHATTAN Savings Institution, No. 50,282.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW-YORK.

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG

Respectfully announces one

GRAND CONCERT

Prior to her departure on a Concert Tour throughout the United States and Canadas,

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 8, 1870.

Assisted by the following artists:

SIGNOR V. FILIPPI..........The Celebrated Tenor
SIGNOR A. RANDOLFI.........The Popular Baritone
Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI..........The Eminent Pianist
Mr. GEORGE W. COLBY..........................Conductor

AND THE

MEMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA.

Under the conductorship of HERR CARL BERGMANN.

Reserved seats, $1 50; general admission, $1. Family circle, 50c.; boxes, $6, $8 and $10.

Tickets on sale on and after THURSDAY, Oct. 6, at Schirmer's, No. 701, and Bullman's No. 114 Broadway; also, at box-office of Academy.

SECOND GRAND KELLOGG CONCERT,
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 10, 1870.

Reserved seats, $1 50; admission, $1; gallery, 50c. Box-office open FRIDAY MORNING, Oct. 7.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FANNY JANAUSCHEK IN ENGLISH TRAGEDY,
MONDAY, Oct. 10,
Under the management of...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
MLLE. JANAUSCHEK'S ROLES.

PROGRAMME OF THE FIRST WEEK.	MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10, 11, and 12, DEBORAH. THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Oct. 13 and 14, MARY STUART. SATURDAY MATINEE, Oct. 15, at 1 o'clock, DEBORAH. SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, at 8 o'clock, COME HERE. In which Mlle. JANAUSCHEK will personate THE DEBUTANTE and THE LADY OF LYONS. Claude Melnotte, by Mr. Walter Montgomery, Pauline, by Miss Agnes Ethel.

The casts of the pieces will embrace Mr. Frederic Robinson, Mark Smith, J. B. Studley, J. K. Mortimer, James Dunn, A. H. Davenport, J. J. Hind, Miss Fanny Morant, Lone Burke, Jenny Mortimer, Amy Ames, &c.

Box-office opens at the Academy of Music on Monday, Oct. 3, at 8 A. M. Reserved seats, $1 50. Admission, $1. Family Circle, 50 cents. Boxes, $6, $8, $10.

GLOBE THEATRE.

728 BROADWAY. 730
OPENING WEEK, OCT. 3.

The following star combination will appear: Miss LISA WEBER and her troupe of THIRTY ARTISTS; COSTA'S grand BALLET OF FIFTY LADIES, led by Mlle. BETTY RIGEL, Mlle. DENERE and Mlle. BERTHA; HUGHEY DOUGHERTY, JOHN HART, ADD RYMAN, Master BARNEY, CHARLES VIVIAN, Mons. TANNER, Mons. CARRON and SONS, ANDRY McKEE, SHERIDAN and MACK, Miss ELOISE CLYDE, MISS SUTHERLAND and fifty others, every evening. MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

GEORGE WOOD..........................PROPRIETOR.
Two performances daily: at 2 and 8 P. M.
MONDAY, OCT. 3,
First appearance of the world-renowned
KIRALFY MONSTER TROUPE,
SIXTY IN NUMBER!

Every evening and Saturday's Matinee in MAGYAR CSARDAS! HUMPTY DUMPTY, Jr.! GUERIEURES SAUVAGE!

Matinee Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. New Burlesque Extravaganza on RIP VAN WINKLE!

Preceded by A SUIT OF TWEEDS!

Monday, Oct. 17, the LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE!

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

FOURTH WEEK OF THE CHARMING ACTRESS,
LOTTA, LOTTA, LOTTA,
who will appear FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY
AS SAM WILLOUGHBY,
in Tom Taylor's drama in four acts, entitled the
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
SAM WILLOUGHBY, (with songs and dances,) LOTTA.
SUPPORTED BY A POWERFUL CAST.
MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT,
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
IN PREPARATION, LITTLE NELL.

A GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

Open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M., in the spacious buildings extending from the 3d to the 2d-av., between 63d and 64th sts.

NOVEL AND INGENIOUS INVENTIONS,
AN UNEQUALED DISPLAY OF PHOTOGRAPHS,
MACHINERY IN MOTION,
IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY,
PRODUCTS OF THE FARM,
THE WORKSHOP,
AND THE STUDIO,
GREAT DISPLAY OF

Rare plants and choice fruits and flowers renewed each Wednesday. Music every evening. Grand promenade concert on Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

JARDINE & SONS' ORGAN, BLOWN BY STEAM.

MUSIC BY EBEN'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TWENTY-FIRST-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—To let, an elegantly-furnished second floor, with separate table, consisting of five rooms, bath-room and closet. Parties desiring superior accommodations can apply at No. 19 West 21st-st.; references exchanged.

HARLEM.—ONE OR TWO HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms to let, with board, in a private family, to a gentleman and wife; lady can receive careful nursing, should it be required; no other boarders; references exchanged. Address, for one week, C. M., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

NO. 220 18TH-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3d avs.—Nicely-furnished rooms to let, with board, on first, second and third floors; fine location and terms reasonable; all modern improvements. References required.

SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS, EN suite, handsomely furnished, with board; one room for single gentleman; only those willing to pay for superior accommodations need apply to No. 123 Madison-av., second door above 30th-st.

NEAR THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB and Madison-square—A large, handsomely-furnished parlor and two bedrooms to let, together or singly, with or without partial board, to parties of the highest respectability. Call at No. 111 East 25th-st.

NO. 44 WEST 32D-ST.—SUITES AND hall rooms to let, newly and handsomely furnished. Also a basement or extension for a doctor's office.

APARTMENTS, EN SUITE, ON FIRST and second floors, handsomely furnished; bath, &c.; with private table; also parlor and bedroom on third floor. Apply at No. 46 East 21st-st.

THIRTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsomely-furnished second floor, private table, to let Oct. 15. Address G. G., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO A single gentleman, in a private family, at No. 45 East 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway; references exchanged.

NO. 316 20TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV.; HANDsome rooms to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, in a private family, where the comforts of home can be had.

NO. 109 WEST 28TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family will let, with board, pleasant furnished rooms; unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 309 5TH-AV.—A PARLOR, AND TWO bedrooms adjoining, on second floor, to rent, with board; unquestionable references offered; also, large room for gentlemen.

NO. 217 WEST 36TH-ST.—TO LET, FURnished rooms and bedroom, en suite or singly, convenient for light housekeeping, with or without board. Reference required.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF APARTMENTS, with first-class private table, in a private house, to let. Apply at No. 286 4th-av., south-west corner 21st-st.

NO. 52 WEST 29TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 6TH-AV.—A very pleasant room, without board; desirable location; family private; reference unexceptionable, (given and required.)

THE SECOND FLOOR, SINGLE OR en suite, new and neatly furnished; bath-room and closet attached; also, small room on top story. No. 68 East 4th-st.

AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, HANDsomely furnished, to rent to a small family; private table; house, location and all appointments first-class. No. 21 West 30th-st., near 5th-av.

NO. 35 WEST 18TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH-AVS.—Pleasant rooms, with board, singly and en suite; house and table first-class; best references given and required.

NO. 309 5TH-AV.—A VERY LARGE front basement to rent, with board; also, two single rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH-ST.—TWO FURnished rooms, separate or together, without board, for single gentlemen.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS to let without board, singly or together; terms moderate. No. 116 West 11th-st.

FULLY FURNISHED ROOM, WITH bath attached; house and neighborhood first-class. No. 112 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TWO HANDSOME connecting rooms, second floor front. Address No. 150 West 34th-st.

MADISON-AV., CORNER 31ST-ST., No. 186, elegantly-furnished parlor floor; also, second floor, with private table.

TWELFTH-ST., NO. 77, BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—Furnished rooms to rent to gentlemen; references.

NO. 45 WEST 29TH-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms on second floor, handsomely furnished, with board or private table; house first-class; references.

TO LET—TWO FLOORS AT NO. 238 EAST 28th-st.; rent $25 and $20 per month.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOR FALL AND Winter; three or four rooms with board, at a pleasant farm-house eighty miles from the City; high land, healthy location; terms moderate. Address H. R., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL OR WINter at Cornwall; location pleasant; terms moderate. Address W. B. ELMER, Cornwall Landing.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR THE Fall; also, furnished cottage to let. JAMES G. ROE.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS.

Now is your time to buy first-class tables at W. H. GRIFFITHS, No. 30 Vesey-st., at $250, $275, $300 and $350, according to size. Be not humbugged by the cat-gut cushions and different makers.

AMUSEMENTS.

MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON.

THIS EVENING.

Mr. Max Strakosch respectfully announces the last concerts (of the present series) of MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON, AT STEINWAY HALL, ON 14TH-ST., AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M.,

THIS MONDAY, OCT. 3, the sixth (6th) concert.
On WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5, the seventh (7th) concert.
On FRIDAY, OCT. 7, the eighth (8th) concert.

THE THIRD AND LAST GRAND NILSSON MATINEE,
SATURDAY, OCT. 8, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
AND ONE GRAND NILSSON CONCERT,
(prior to departure for Philadelphia,) on
NEXT MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 10, at 8 o'clock.

MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON will be assisted by
MISS ANNIE LOUISE CARY, Contralto.
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI, SIGNOR VERGER,
MISS MEHLIG, MR. H. VIEUXTEMPS,
Conductor, SIGNOR BOSSONI.
MAX MARETZEK'S Italian Opera Orchestra.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On MONDAY EVENING Mlle. NILSSON will sing the Scena and Aria, "THE KING OF THULE," and the "JEWEL SONG," from Faust—Gounod.

GRAND ARIA "FREYSCHUETZ," (in German)..Weber
"PARIGI O CARA," Duet; Traviata............Verdi

General admission, $2.

Reserved seats, $3 and $4 each, according to location. Reserved seats to Matinee, $2 and $3. Can be secured for all the above at

GENERAL NILSSON TICKET-OFFICE, at Steinway Hall, on 14th-st.

Branch ticket-office at Schirmer's, No. 701, and also at No. 114 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. Lester Wallack
THIS EVENING,
AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
will be presented Sheridan's comedy,
THE RIVALS,
produced with
NEW SCENERY,
COSTUMES,
AND APPOINTMENTS.
CHARACTERS BY

Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. J. PECK, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, Miss EMILY MESTAYER, Miss HELEN TRACY, Miss ANNIE DELAND.

DUE NOTICE will be given of the first appearance of Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. CHARLES ROCKWELL, Mr. M. LANAGAN, Mrs. THOMAS BARRY, Miss EFFIE GERMON and Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.

Mr. ALBERY'S new and exquisite comedy, (now playing in London with immense success,) entitled THE TWO ROSES, is in a forward state of preparation. BOX-BOOK NOW OPEN.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

EIGHTH WEEK.
EVERY EVENING,
And SATURDAY MATINEE, at 1½ o'clock.
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
as
RIP VAN WINKLE.

NOTICE.—In order to accommodate the demand of the public for places, the box-sheet will be open TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE at the theatre, or at its branch ticket office at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

No performances on the evenings of
MONDAY and TUESDAY,
owing to the extensive preparations for
MR. GEO. L. FOX'S
NEW PANTOMIME,
WEE WILLIE WINKIE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The box-sheet now open at the theatre, and at the ticket-office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, NO. 585 BROADWAY.—GREAT SUCCESS—HOUSE CROWDED NIGHTLY. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS' SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. The largest company in the world. In new songs and dances, eccentric acts, &c.

STADT THEATRE—NO. 45 & 47 BOWERY.

GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
MONDAY, OCT. 3, ROBERT LE DIABLE.
Reserved seats at the box office.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL, UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR Dancing will commence Oct. 1, at No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st., and at No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 875 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—The classes for gentlemen will reopen on TUESDAY, SEPT. 27, AT 8 P. M.

The morning and afternoon classes will resume on SATURDAY, OCT. 1.

Private lessons may be taken now. Circulars at the Academy. The rooms to let for private parties or other entertainments.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING Academy, corner of State and Court sts., entered on State-st. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, north-west corner 28th-st. and Broadway. Apollo Hall, will open for instruction on SATURDAY, Oct. 8, at 4 P. M. Circulars at the academy.

DUBAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st.—Class TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. All dances taught in one quarter. Six dances perfectly in six private lessons.

HLASKO'S DANCING CLASSES WILL commence Nov. 1, at Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d-st.

MRS. HLASKO'S DANCING CLASSES for juveniles will commence SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d-st.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE
LONG BRANCH VIA SANDY HOOK.

The steamers ANTELOPE, Commander WILSON, and JESSE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY, will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: ANTELOPE at 7:15 A. M., connecting with the accommodation train at Sandy Hook for Philadelphia and way stations, and at 4:15 P. M. connecting with the Philadelphia express train. JESSE HOYT, at 3:30 P. M., connecting with way train for Toms River and intermediate stations. Return trains leave Long Branch at 7:50, 10:48 A. M. 6:58 P. M. Freight to all points on New-Jersey Southern Railroad at 6 P. M. Excursions to Sandy Hook and return, $1. JAMES FISK, JR., President.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers

STONINGTON	and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES.	Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,

leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st. JAS. FISK, JR., President.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.

The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:45 and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Malden, Catskill and Hudson. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York,) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS

FOR ALBANY.

The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

ALBANY AND TROY EVENING LINE—Great reduction in fare and state-rooms. To Albany or Troy, 50c. deck; first-class, including state-room accommodations, $1 50; ditto, with berth, $1; and like reductions to all points west and north. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, (having 200 splendid rooms,) leave their new depot, Pier No 44, foot of Prince, Spring, or Charlton streets daily (Saturdays excepted.) Sunday fare same as heretofore, at 6 o'clock P. M. Passengers by 6th or 8th av. horse-cars will get out at Charlton-street. Returning, leave Troy at 4, and Albany at 8½ P. M. J. W. HANCOX & SON.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 24th...3:30 P. M.	Saturday, 24th...7:00 A. M.
Monday, 26th.......3:30 P. M.	Monday, 26th.....7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 28th.6:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 27th....8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 29th...7:00 A. M.	Wedn'day, 28th.10:30 A. M.
Friday, 30th.........7:30 A. M.	Thursday, 29th.11:00 A. M.
Sat., Oct. 1.........12:00 M.	Friday, 30th......11:30 A. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:50 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

CHANGE OF TIME.—THE STEAM-BOAT MARY POWELL will on and after Monday, Sept. 19, leave New-York at 3 o'clock from Vestry-st. Pier and 24th-st. Pier at 3:10, for Newburg, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New Hamburg and Milton.

NEW-HAVEN STEAMERS—HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND THE NORTH, at 3:15 and 11 P. M. from Peck-slip. Trains connect with the 11 P. M. boat every morning in New-Haven, Sunday excepted, and from 3:15 boat on Saturday only.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat META will leave foot of Market-st. daily, at 2 o'clock P. M.; leave Stamford at 7 and Greenwich at 7:30 A. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, Jr..Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE...Manager
THE CLIMAX OF SUCCESS.
Unparalleled hit of the new
OPERA BOUFFE TROUPE.
Enthusiastic reception of the celebrated
LEA SILLY and CELINE MONTALAND.

Pronounced success of Herve's popular chef d'œuvre,

LE PETIT FAUST,

produced with new and magnificent scenery, dresses, appointments and novel mechanical appliances.

Mephisto...................................Mme. LEA SILLY
Marguerite.....................Mme. CELINE MONTALAND
Faust..M. GAUSINS
Valentin..H. HITTEMANS

Act I. Tableau 1.
FAUST'S SCHOOL-ROOM...............................DAYTON
Act II. Tableau 1.
GARDEN CHAMPETRE..................................MARSTON
Act III. Tableau 1.
MARGUERITE'S BOUDOIR.............................DAYTON
Act III. Tableau 2.
PALACE OF SATAN.......................................MARSTON

—An effort of art which the management feel justified in pronouncing

THE FINEST SCENIC PRODUCTION EVER EXHIBITED ON ANY STAGE.

MUSICAL DIRECTOR..............................CARLO PATTI
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

MARIE SEEBACH'S DRAMATIC SEASON.

INCOMPARABLE TRIUMPH OF THE GREAT TRAGEDIENNE.

14th-st. Theatre, formerly "Theatre Francais."

REPERTOIRE FOR THIS WEEK.

REPRESENTATION EVERY NIGHT, EXCEPTING TUESDAY.

MONDAY—by universal demand—MARY STUART.
SEEBACH in her grand role of MARY STUART.
MATHILDA VENETA as ELIZABETH.
TUESDAY—no performance on account of necessary rehearsals for the production of JANE EYRE.
WEDNESDAY—first time—JANE EYRE, THE ORPHAN OF LOWOOD.
THURSDAY—DEBORAH.
FRIDAY—JANE EYRE.
SATURDAY—FIRST and ONLY SEEBACH MATINEE.

Ticket offices: Schirmer's Music-store, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and 14th-st. Theatre, where seats can be secured for any performance.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Fourth and last week but one of Wilkie Collins' romantic comedy MAN AND WIFE.

Characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Polk, Parkes, De Vere, Miss Clara Morris, Fanny Davenport, Kate Newton, Linda Dietz, Mrs. Gilbert, &c., &c.

Last MAN AND WIFE MATINEE Saturday next.

Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Miss Agnes Ethel, Fanny Morant, Mr. J. K. Mortimer, and of the revival of THE HUNCHBACK, HEIR AT LAW, and LONDON ASSURANCE.

In preparation, a dramatisation of THE MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD, with an original ending.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

No. 720 Broadway.

Miss Edwin is pleased to announce for MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, And EVERY EVENING until further notice, and SATURDAY MATINEE at 2, an original dramatisation of Charles Dickens' BARNABY RUDGE.

Produced after great preparation, with new and appropriate scenery, characteristic costumes, original music, and a powerful CAST OF CHARACTERS.

MEETINGS.

HARLEM AND CITY HALL IN FIFTEEN MINUTES.—Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards Citizens' Association will hold a public meeting MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, at 8 o'clock, at Masonic Hall, 86th-st. near 3d-av. Plan of the new rapid-transit railroad, and all other important particulars will be fully placed before the meeting. All citizens, especially the people of Yorkville, Harlem and Westchester County, are invited. JOHN FOLEY, President.

CHARLES E. QUACKENBUSH, } Secretaries.
HENRY H. MORANGE, }

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—ASSOCIATION of the Alumni. The annual meeting of the Association for the election of officers and the transaction of other business, will be held in the College Library on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, at 7½ o'clock. After the meeting there will be a social reunion of the Alumni. GRATZ NATHAN, Secretary.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

JEROME PARK
FALL RACES, 1870.
Oct. 6, 8, 11, 13 and 15.
First Race each day promptly at 1 o'clock.

Extra trains on Harlem Railroad will be run from 42d-st., each day of races, at 11½ A. M. and 12 M.

A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

LECTURES

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK— MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—The introductory lecture to the ensuing Winter course will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, at 8 o'clock, by Prof. CHARLES A. BUDD, in the College Building, No. 426 East 26th-st., opposite Bellevue Hospital. The profession and the public are respectfully invited to attend.

MR. A. A. FAVARGER RESPECTFULLY announces his return to New-York, where he will give a course of his French Readings, favorably received in Paris and in London. For particulars address Mr. FAVARGER, No. 8 East 9th-st. See heading "Teachers."

NEW-YORK COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—Lectures begin Oct. 3. Whole course, $30. Two prizes, $50 each. For prospectus or tickets apply to the Secretary, No. 183 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 8 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:20, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.

C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent, New-York, Sept. 10, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND,

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.

8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.
11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.
3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Belleport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.
8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 5:30 P. M. from New-York and the 6 A. M. train from Islip.

The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.

Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.

For further particulars, see large time tables.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:

10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3½ P. M.—Montreal express.

Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.

J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY. TRAINS LEAVE DEpots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M. and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)

For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:45 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 9:15 A. M.; †12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, 11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; †1, †2:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER,	WM. R. BARR,
General Superintend't.	Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

JULY 5, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

THE CHURCHES YESTERDAY.

A FREE CHURCH.

Reopening of the Church of the Strangers—Interesting Services—Address by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Deems.

The congregation of the Church of the Strangers, which formerly worshiped in the chapel of the University, has removed to the edifice recently known as the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church. This structure, it will be remembered, was purchased some months since by Commodore VANDERBILT, and presented to Rev. Dr. DEEMS, pastor of the Church of the Strangers; and yesterday his congregation met there for the first time. Since it has stood empty the edifice has been repainted, recarpeted, and renovated generally, and now presents quite a neat and tasteful appearance.

Yesterday morning, long before the hour named for the commencement of the services, the church was filled to overflowing, most of those present being evidently of that class for whom the church is especially designed. On the pulpit platform were the pastor, Rev. Dr. DEEMS, Rev. JOSEPH HOLDICH, of the American Bible Society; Rev. ROBERT S. MORAN, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South; Rev. JOHN P. DURBIN, Secretary of the Methodist Missionary Society, and others.

After prayer and the reading of the lessons for the day, a hymn, composed for the occasion by PHŒBE CARY, the well-known poetess and a member of the congregation, was sung as follows:

"Come down, O Lord, and with us live!
For here with tender, earnest call,
The gospel Thou didst freely give,
We freely offer unto all.

Come, with such power and saving grace,
That we shall cry, with one accord,
'How sweet and awful is this place,
This sacred temple of the Lord.'

Let friend and stranger, one in Thee,
Feel with such power Thy spirit move,
That every man's own speech shall be
The sweet eternal speech of love.

Yea, fill us with the Holy Ghost,
Let burning hearts and tongues be given,
Make this a day of Pentecost,
A foretaste of the bliss of heaven!"

Rev. ROBERT S. MORAN then delivered a lengthy sermon, taking as his text the tenth verse of the first chapter of Phillippians: "That in the dispensation of the fulness of time He might gather together in one all things in Christ which are in heaven, or which are on the earth." The sermon was entirely doctrinal, and was devoted to showing the growth and progress of the Christian religion, and how all things are working together for the fulfillment of the promise made in the text.

On the conclusion of the sermon, the pastor said that Rev. ABEL STEVENS had promised to be present and deliver an address, but he had not made his appearance. There was, however, he said, but little to tell. After obtaining possession of the church building, they had found that more things required to be done than they had the funds to pay for. They had done what they could, and the rest must lie over for the present. He cordially welcomed those present, and trusted he would meet them frequently. He thanked the ladies of the congregation for the present of flowers, wherewith the altar had been decorated. The inscription on the card accompanying them was, "All for Jesus." That was the motto of the church. Its prayers, praise, sermons, schools and ministrations generally were all for Jesus.

A collection was then taken up, and the congregation dismissed with the benediction, pronounced by Rev. Dr. DURBIN.

In the afternoon the communion was administered, and in the evening a sermon was preached by Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH.

Meetings are announced to take place in this church as follows:

Monday evening, Oct. 3, 7½ o'clock, public meeting. Rev. CHANCELLOR FERRIS to preside. Vice-Presidents: Gorham D. Abbott, LL. D., William H. Alexander, Albert T. Bledsoe, LL. D., Nathan Bishop, LL. D., A. T. Briggs, Theophilus P. Brouwer, George W. Clarke, LL. D., Charles C. Colgate, Peter Cooper, William C. Churchill, A. M., Lyman Denison, Daniel Drew, Cornelius R. Disosway, Hon. William E. Dodge, Thomas C. Doremus, Hon. William M. Evarts, John Elliott, James Lorimer Graham, Richard C. Gardner, Hon. William F. Havemeyer, Thomas A. Hoyt, Edward S. Jaffray, Morris K. Jesup, John H. Keyser, Dr. Jared Linsly, R. R. McBurney, Belden Noble, Ex-Gov. Olden, of N. J., John W. Quincy, John A. Stewart, Algernon S. Sullivan, Ex-Gov. Throop, of N. Y., John F. Trow, John Elliot Ward, Horace Webster, LL. D., A. R. Wetmore, Stewart L. Woodford. Prayer by George R. Crooks, D. D., editor of *The Methodist*; addresses by Charles F. Deems, D. D.; Rev. Rudolph Kœnig, of Pesth, Hungary; Noah H. Schenck, D. D., rector of St. Ann's on the Heights, Brooklyn; S. Irenæus Prime, editor of the New-York *Observer*.

Tuesday, Oct. 4, afternoon, 3 o'clock, the Sisters of the Stranger will hold a public meeting in the Chapel, entrance on Greene-street, near Clinton-place. Addresses will be delivered by several gentlemen. Evening, 7½ o'clock, sermon by THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., pastor Fifth-avenue Baptist Church; addresses by WM. A. MUHLENBERG, rector of St. Luke's Hospital, and E. G. ANDREWS, D. D., Methodist Episcopal Church.

Friday evening, Oct. 7, 7½ o'clock, public temperance meeting, under the direction of the Fidelity Temple of Honor. The Grand Worthy Chief Templar, CALVIN E. KEACH, of Rensselaer County, will preside. Prayer by Rev. STEPHEN MERRITT, Jr., Chaplain of Fidelity Temple; addresses by Templar WM. S. STEVENSON, Rev. C. F. DEEMS, D. D., Hon. B. E. HALE, of Kings County; sacred and temperance songs by a young lady.

Sunday, Oct. 9, morning, 10½ o'clock, prayer by THOMAS C. DE WITT, D. D., Collegiate Reformed Church. Sermon by WILLIAM E. MUNSEY, D. D., Methodist Episcopal Church South. Address by Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, Superintendent of City Missions.

The objects of this church are set forth in a circular just issued as follows:

The Church of the Strangers is a Christian communion, composed in part of persons who have been members of the Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Congregational, Lutheran, and other denominations, and in part of those who have made a confession of faith under the ministry of the pastor.

We believe ourselves to be the first "undenominational church" established in America. Our symbol of faith is the Apostles' Creed, our ritual is simple, our communion is open, and our seats are all free. We are at war with no existing denomination of the Christian Church, but are endeavoring to supplement the labors of them all, and are at perfect peace with all who "love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity." Our aim is to demonstrate the practicability of Christian unity, to keep up a free Christian Church in this City, and to furnish a Sunday home for strangers whom pleasure or business may bring to the Metropolis. We have no resources but our Sunday collections, the donations of liberal Christians of all churches, and the subscriptions of members of the church and of the congregation. The office of the pastor, Rev. Dr. DEEMS, is in the chapel, entrance on Winthrop-place, near Clinton-place. His office hours are from 2 to 4 P. M., every day except Saturday and Sunday. His Post-office address is "Chapel, No. 4 Winthrop-place, New-York." The Chairman of the Board of Trustees is R. C. GARDNER, Esq., (of EVANS, GARDNER & Co.,) and his office is No. 535 Broadway. The Chairman of the Advisory Council is NORMAN W. SMITH, Esq., No. 7 Barclay-street. The Treasurer is J. SHERWOOD, Esq., (of NEWMAN & CAPRON,) and his Post-office address is No. 1,172 Broadway. Checks made payable to his order may be sent by mail. The Superintendent of the Sunday-school is W. J. WOODWARD, Esq., (of DIBBLE, WORTH & Co.,) and his office is No. 188 Pearl-street. As this is a free church, all the members and regular attendants are expected to subscribe to its support as God has prospered them. Visitors help us by making liberal contributions to the weekly offering at the Sunday services. Subscriptions may be paid at the monthly meeting. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is administered on the first Sunday of each month. The monthly meeting is held in the chapel on the Monday evening next preceding the communion. The services begin every Sunday morning, at precisely 10½, and every Sunday evening, at precisely 7½ o'clock, except during the Summer months, when the evening hour is 8 o'clock.

The Sunday-school is held at 9 A. M. The Missionary meeting is held on the last Sunday of each month, at 3 P. M. The weekly lecture and prayer-meeting are on Wednesday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

THE END NOT YET.

A Sermon by Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth on the Religious Outlook in Europe.

Rev. GEO. H. HEPWORTH preached a discourse to a very large audience, last evening, in the Unitarian Church, corner Thirty-fourth-street and Park-avenue, from a text found in Matthew, twenty-fourth chapter, sixth verse: "See that you be not troubled, for all these things must come to pass, but the end is not yet."

To the believer in the superintending providence of God, said the speaker, no event can be wholly calamitous. All things wheel into line at last in His great plan, and each adds to the strength of the whole. When nations met in conflict and we heard the clash of arms, we shuddered; we beheld the blood fall like showers, we heard only the groans of the dying and the wailing of the widow and the fatherless. But even these sad sounds shall add strength to the immortal chorus of praise which would arise to the throne of God. All of us were now looking toward the battle-fields of Europe. The victories of Strasbourg, Metz, and the rest were the seed corn of a harvest to be reaped for a century to come. The Europe of another generation would be all the stronger for this bloody conflict. No people ever stood still. Sometimes the current of history moved with a rushing torrent, as in the Bay of Fundy; sometimes slowly and sluggishly as the Mississippi River. But the tide moved on all the same, and continued to rise higher and higher. The impetus of every revolution in all ages had been a desire for larger liberty for the people. Surely God was now walking over the Continent of Europe; God's hand was in all, we saw. There stood the sturdy old Roman King, a very Puritan in character; a man who felt that he was inspired, that he was doing God's work. This was seen in every stroke of his pen. He felt that it was God's designs he was carrying out, and therein lay his power. How different was it with the late Emperor of the French. He began by talking about his dynasty and the dynasty of his son. The one was filled with religious enthusiasm, and therefore he succeeded. The other doubted his fortune, and therefore he failed. But though the first was victorious, and doubtless thought that he was destined to establish kingly rule all over Europe, still his own throne was crumbling; all thrones were crumbling. The people were awake; all continents were aroused to the point of liberty. God was at work, and God was on the people's side. The people of Germany, who had been philosophizing for a century past, were not going to throw up their caps in the air because of the victory of any throne whatever. The victory of today was the triumph of political and religious liberty, not the success of a dynasty. Spain and Italy were springing into life and demanding liberty. We had been absorbed in contemplating the situation at Paris, but a greater event had occurred in Southern Europe—an event of vastly more importance to the world. The capture of Paris would be insignificant as an historical event, compared with the capture of Rome. A change such as was never seen before is now coming over the face of the whole world. The balance of power will in future be in the hands of Protestantism. For a thousand years that power had been in Rome. Who could estimate the logical ultimate of such an event? The practical end of the Roman Church, as an event in history, is at hand. Only a few months ago the Ecumenical Council was held. The Pope sent out his kindly letter to the Protestant churches, inviting them once more to come back to the fold, and in case of their neglect or refusal to do so, anathematizing them and consigning them to hell. Now, almost before the first leaf of Autumn had fallen, the Pope found himself a prisoner, his sway broken, his honor gone, and Rome no longer the Eternal City of ecclesiastical despotism, but the capital of a free Government. Only a little while ago VICTOR EMMANUEL suffered the displeasure of the Pope and was threatened with excommunication. Now the Pope sends his humble message to VICTOR asking that he will protect him from the fury of the mob. Well might we be startled at the rapid movement of the wheels of destiny at the present day. We had only to look at the two Churches—the Protestant and Catholic—and see the results of both on civilization and society, and then ask ourselves if it was not a providential thing that one had gone and the other risen up. Germany long ago burst the bonds of Rome, and then went to the other extreme of infidelity. France continued her allegiance nominally, but practically snapped her fingers in the face of the Pope. She went to mass when the music was good, and stayed away when it was bad. Her religious sensibilities were dull; her priesthood were laughed at. Protestantism should learn a lesson, and profit by the mistakes of the old Church. When she arrogates to herself political as well as religious power, her house will fall about her head, as Rome's had done. From this hour, Protestantism is in the ascendent—Romanism is no longer a controlling power. Let Protestantism be carried out, and let the world see what product will come from it; let it be judged by its fruits; its essence is pure; it says that the Bible is the property of man; it teaches that it is his duty to read it, morning and evening. Its spirit will make him true to himself, true to liberty, true to his country, and true to his God.

THE LATE JOSEPH HOXIE.

Sermon on His Life and Character by Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, of Brooklyn.

The Lafayette-avenue Presbyterian Church, of Brooklyn, was well filled yesterday morning by an audience drawn together by the announcement that the pastor, Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, would preach a sermon on the life and character of Hon. JOSEPH HOXIE, of New-York, who died on the 15th of August last. Among those present were many of the best known politicians of New-York and Brooklyn, who had been acquainted with the deceased in his life-time.

Mr. CUYLER, after making the announcement that at the time of the death of Mr. HOXIE, he (Mr. CUYLER) was absent from the city, and could not, therefore, pay the tribute to his friend's memory which he had come on this occasion to render, named as his text the twenty-sixth verse of the fifth chapter of Job: "Thou shalt come to thy grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in in its season," and said: In those ancient times, when the word of God was revealed, long life was accounted an especial blessing. While earthly diadems were accounted of but little value, there was one crown that received a peculiar benediction, "the hoary head;" it is said to be a crown of honor if it be found in the way of righteousness. The passage which I have brought this morning as a coronal to be laid on a good man's memory, is a line from the oldest and grandest poem in the world, the book of Job. It pictures to us human life in the similitude of grain springing up from the bosom of the earth; first the blade, the tender blade of helpless infancy, then the ear of corn, symbolical of mature and vigorous manhood; then we catch a glimpse of the Indian Summer, when the atmosphere is filled with a golden haze, and the crimson and yellow leaves are dropping slowly to the earth. In the foreground of this quiet landscape we see a shock of corn all ripened and ready for the garner, every ear is full of kernels and every kernel is fully ripe; the grain has stood until it needs no more the juices of earth or the rains of heaven, and now in the mellow sunshine, the harvester, Death, has thrust in his sickle and the shock of corn is gathered in its season. That golden sheaf which was pictured before the patriarch, Job, was a beautiful emblem of that other patriarch to honor whose memory we have come hither this morning. I do not wonder that so many have come to pay a tribute of respect and affection to one who had risen so high and had stood there so steadily and so long. It is not too much to say that for the last thirty years the best known man in the City of New-York was JOSEPH HOXIE. He had become a living land-mark of two generations. His portly form and handsome white head were almost as familiar to our people as were the City Hall and the spire of Trinity. When he walked the streets all the old citizens saluted him; when he entered a public meeting and took his seat on the platform the whole audience recognized him at once, and hundreds were glad to grasp his warm hand and hear his cordial and courteous salutation. You must bear in mind that our friend HOXIE had been a New-Yorker since the dawn of this century. He came to New-York before ROBERT FULTON had launched his first steam-boat, or DEWITT CLINTON had dreamed of his grand canal. He came while THOMAS JEFFERSON was the President of sixteen States; when LEWIS and TOMPKINS were in the Governor's chair, and when Brooklyn was yet a hamlet of but a dozen houses. In his childhood ALEXANDER HAMILTON led the Bar of New-York, and DEWITT CLINTON was the Mayor; in his youth he saw the "Old Ironsides" come into port from her victorious cruise, and heard the guns that pealed for the triumph at New-Orleans; in his mature manhood he was the intimate friend of WEBSTER and CLAY, and entertained them as his guests; in his old age he made stirring speeches to the boys in blue, joined in the song of triumph at Fort Sumter, and uncovered his white head over the coffin of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Such facts measure a long career. It was a long time in ripening the shock of corn that has just been gathered to the garner. If we would know why that head flourished so long and nobly, we must look back to the spot where the seed was sown, and where the blade of infancy first sprouted. JOSEPH HOXIE was born on the 13th of August, 1791, at Charleston, in the little State of Rhode Island, in full view of the Long Island Sound. He came of a good stock, for his father was a soldier in the Revolution. He had a great inheritance—the inheritance of hard, rugged poverty. He was nursed in that same stern cradle of necessity from which the strongest men in our land have always battled their way up to eminence and command. Our great cities not only draw their breadstuffs and fuel, but their best men, from the farmer's home. All our heroic spirits have been cradled on the rocks. The little lad, JOSEPH, was one of them, and he began the self-reliant struggle very early. It is a tradition in his family that he made his first start in life when in his seventh year, leaving his father's lowly house with all his worldly effects tied up in a cotton handkerchief slung over his shoulder on a stick. Seeing that mother and sisters were shedding tears at his departure, he marched off bravely, whistling and singing as he went to conceal his own sorrow and to banish theirs. This little incident shows how the boy was the father of the man; for if there was ever a person who went singing his way through life with a right merry cheerfulness, that man was JOE HOXIE. He shed more sunshine from his countenance than any other man I ever saw. Upon his sharp early struggles he always looked back with pride. He gloried in them. He loved to tell how he used to assist his sick mother in preparing the food, setting the table, and keeping the house tidy, while he aided his hard-toiling father in doing the chores. His first earnings he took home to his parents, and on his return he walked most of the distance, about thirty miles, in order to save as much money for them as possible. He once told me, with great gusto, that he had worked three days at hammering down paving-stones in New-York streets to earn money enough to pay the Captain of the sloop who brought him from his native place to this City. After that he worked upon the turnpike that runs from Trenton to Philadelphia. Once, while passing down the River Delaware in a steamer, with HENRY CLAY and other distinguished characters, he pointed out to them a certain rock on the river bank, and told them with great glee that he used to dry his clothes upon it, after having washed them with his own honest hands. It is refreshing to recall such stories of independent manliness in these days, when effeminate city boys spend more money for cigars and perfumery than the lad, JOSEPH, spent for school books and education. Do not, however, let it be supposed that these hardships of poverty prevented him from storing his mind with useful knowledge. A true Yankee boy always cares more for brains than broad-cloth. He buys books first and broadcloth afterward. So diligently did young HOXIE employ his narrow means to acquire a good education, that on reaching manhood he was fitted to become a teacher of others. Accordingly, his first venture when a young man was to open a school in William-street, which soon became one of the best in the City. There are scores of leading men in the community today who were the pupils of JOSEPH HOXIE. They love to recall the days when they used to recite their lessons to the handsome and popular young teacher at his rooms in William-street. He was successful in his school, and probably would have adhered to it but for the failure of his health. When he could no longer endure the strain of the school-room, he opened a clothing store in Cherry-street, and drove his traffic according to the golden rule. Subsequently he became partner in an importing-house in Maiden-lane, but the commercial disaster of 1837 swept down this firm along with many others. Mr. HOXIE had already entered into political life with his characteristic ardor, and soon became one of the rising men of the early organized party of Whigs. The first office to which he was chosen was Alderman of the old historic Seventh Ward, the pavement of which he trod until he became a veteran of three score and ten. The office of Alderman was coveted in those days as an honorable distinction. In those days the Common Council of the Metropolis were elected from parlors and counting-rooms, and not from rum-shops and gambling dens. In the Fall of 1837 he was elected to the office of County Clerk, which he held for three years. He was afterward a City Judge, and received a nomination for Congress, but failed of election. He then filled the post of Collector of Internal Revenue under President LINCOLN with exemplary integrity; and became President of the Commercial Insurance Company, filling that post until near the close of his life. It would be simply tiresome for me to enumerate all the public services he rendered in Boards, committees and societies, for the promotion of Christian charity and active benevolence. But into no work of useful charity did he enter with more ardor than into the "Howard Home for Destitute Children." Many of you will remember with what dignity and grace he used to preside at their anniversary meetings in the Academy of Music. The first time I ever saw our departed friend was during the political struggle of 1840. In company with several college companions I went to Poughkeepsie to listen to some of the foremost orators of the nation. After Senator PRESTON, of South Carolina, had concluded one of his mellifluous orations, a handsome man of five-and-forty came before the large multitude and commenced a song so melodious that the whole concourse were captivated in a moment. "O, for that silvery voice," exclaimed Gov. WISE, of Virginia, as he rose to deliver the next address to the audience. "That was about the first time I ever sang a political song at a mass-meeting," said Mr. HOXIE to me long afterward. Mr. CUYLER at this point proceeded to consider the character of Mr. HOXIE from a private and Christian point of view, and stated that in all his experience he had never known a more pure and simple follower of Jesus. Occasionally he would pray in public, but when he undertook to speak he was almost sure to break down with emotion. At the time of his death he was residing in his native village of Charleston, R. I., but the body has since then been taken here, and is now interred in Green-Wood. When JOSEPH HOXIE, said the reverend orator, went home to the better world, he took a brave, honest, Christian man's life along with him. I count my friend's life to have been an eminently happy and noble one. He was happy in his early hardships, which sinewed him for the after conflict; he was happy in a cheerful exuberance of spirit which made sunshine wherever he went; he was happy in his home and his large loving household; happy in the respect of the community, happy in his Christian hope; and today, in the presence of his Redeemer, happy above all that either eye hath seen or ear heard.

THE GOSPEL IN EUROPE.

Recent Events Opening up a New Field—Addresses by Rev. S. I. Prime, D. D., Rev. H. C. Riley, Rev. Joseph Thompson, D. D., Rev. William J. Budington, D. D., and Rev. Joseph Mullens, D. D., of London.

A large meeting was held last evening in Association Hall, Twenty-third-street, corner of Fourth-avenue, the object of which was to take measures "in reference to the new openings of God's providence for evangelical effort in Southern Europe." The meeting was presided over by WILLIAM A. BOOTH, President of the American and Foreign Christian Union. After singing and prayer, the President introduced the first speaker, Rev. WILLIAM J. BUDINGTON, D. D., who gave a statement of the object of the American and Foreign Christian Union, under the auspices of which the meeting was called. This was the only Society, he said, which had for its object the reclaiming of the Catholics of Europe from the errors of Romanism. Two hundred and seventy millions of the Roman and Greek Churches have had no missionary effort directed toward them, except by this Society. Now, God has opened the field through His providence. He has done so by using political instrumentalities. In Mexico He has done this, notwithstanding, to the shame of American Christians be it spoken, not a hand had been raised to accomplish this object. As with Mexico, so with Southern Europe, God has opened up all those Catholic countries for the introduction of the Gospel. Lastly, in these very days through which we are passing, God has opened Rome, and today she awaits the Gospel. It is for us to do what God calls as far as in us lies.

Rev. S. I. PRIME, D. D., said: Last Sabbath, on the same platform, he ventured to suggest that soon a Protestant convention would be held in the City of Rome, and if the Pope could only be converted in answer to prayer, they might make him President. For this he was rebuked by a prominent daily paper, as having committed a breach of decorum. He had yet to learn why he could not in this free country express his sentiments. He was there to repeat the same sentiments; and was there an American citizen present who did not rejoice that this hoary old despotism had gone down to rise no more? While he was in Rome several years ago, he was pleasantly associated with a Scotch clergyman who, like Paul, for two whole years preached in his own private house. For this he received a notice advising him that he was making himself liable to the Inquisition. Then the Inquisition existed, and continued to exist until within three weeks ago. In 1848 some of the Republicans entered the chambers of the Inquisition and there found remnants of clothing and human hair, and now that it has fallen, shall we be censured for rejoicing thereat? A few years ago, an American clergyman was called to Rome for some offense. He never came back. If he is living, he knew not where he was, and if dead, he knew not the place of his tomb to this day. The temporal power of the Pope has been wrecked on the dogma of infallibility, which had scarcely been proclaimed, when NAPOLEON declared war against a great Protestant nation, and the fall of Sedan was the fall of tyranny in Rome. There are already twenty churches in Italy under the direction of this Society, and this Winter the Society could use at least $100,000. Give them this, and we may fairly hope that a Protestant Council shall be held in Rome, and we shall continue to pray for the conversion of the Pope, for while there is life there is hope.

Rev. H. C. RILEY, lately a missionary to Mexico, said: Rome for some time back has been crying to take the Bible from New-York, but tonight New-York is giving the Bible to Rome. This was well done; they were returning good for evil. He had seen the Italians when the name of GARIBALDI was on every tongue, yet they were not satisfied. They had liberty, but it did not come up to their expectations. Liberty to follow error was a mockery and a delusion. Rome has political liberty now, but, as good Christians, we wish to associate with it the liberty of a pure Gospel. Grand old Spain had no small share in destroying the temporal power of the Pope, by its liberal change of Government and freedom of conscience. When freedom of religion was being discussed in the Spanish Assembly, one of the most powerful advocates in the Assembly spoke in favor of the blessedness of Catholic unity, when, in reply, a member exhibited some ashes and hair which had been dug up in the place of Christian martyrdom that day. This, the speaker said, was an appeal unanswerable, and to which none made a response. He referred to young MATAMORAS, who was imprisoned in Spain for reading the Bible, and compared that time with the present, when the Queen is an exile, and a congregation of one thousand Protestants openly worship in the Spanish capital. Another young man, a graduate of a Romish college, was banished for reading the Bible, but after PRIM's revolution he returned to Seville, and in the face of more than five hundred priests preached the Gospel. He appealed to those present to sustain those men who have braved persecution and death for the cause of religious freedom. There is no danger from Rome now, he concluded; it is a thing of the past, but the deep abyss into which the people are now liable to fall is the present danger. Let Christians, therefore, step forth and help those people to attain that liberty wherewith Christ doth make his people free, and thus show them that we are their friends and not enemies.

Rev. WM. F. BUDINGTON, D. D., said he had recently returned from Paris, the last place to learn anything. He had observed, however, the French people as they crowded about the sources of information, and turned away with an air of incredulity, until at last the news of the fall of Sedan came, and the glory of the French nation was laid in the dust. He had learned the impulse which moved the German people in this struggle; it was a united Germany. It was the same impulse which a few years ago had brought our own sons to the banks of the Potomac, and the German people have met the issue with a determination to conquer or die. It was with pride he contemplated the history of this country, with all its guarantees of liberty of conscience. If the Pope is uncrowned today it is because American institutions have proved successful. He had no quarrel with the Pope personally, nor with any Roman Catholic. On the contrary, as he gave the right hand of fellowship to Father HYACINTHE, so he gave the right hand of fellowship to those learned German prelates who so manfully withstood the assumption of infallibility of the Pope, to all members and clergy of that Church who are seeking to bring their Church into line with ours, and in conformity with the enlightened ideas of the nineteenth century.

Rev. H. D. GANSE said he wondered how American Christians could remain calm amid the tremendous changes which are now being wrought in Europe. True, there was a tendency in France and elsewhere toward infidelity; but this was not strange. It is the result of a deep disgust engendered by the religion of Romanism—the only religion of which Frenchmen have had an opportunity to judge. It might be that the spirit of infidelity would live for some time; but it was our duty to provide the means, and in due time God would work out the great end.

Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D. D., said the object of the meeting was to stir up our hearts anew in the mission work, especially that portion of the work which has been directed to Southern Europe. He could not and should not attempt to account for the cause of the great changes which now startle mankind, but would quote the words of a recent letter from a Frenchman educated in the bosom of the Romish Church. In that the writer says, when the news came of the fall of Sedan, he had seen the statue of NAPOLEON, with that mockery of truth upon it, "The Empire is peace," overturned, dragged in the gutter and cast into the river. Behold, the speaker continued, the judgment of God on the pride of France and NAPOLEON III. Look out next for the downfall of absolutism at Rome and PIO NINO. In France, Spain, Austria and Italy, the Romish Church has used the civil and police authority to maintain her ecclesiastic sway; but as soon as these supports are one by one removed, her power sinks to earth. Now Rome itself is open. The very day after VICTOR EMMANUEL's army entered that city, newspapers began to be published and arrangements were made for holding public worship. But the influences which tend to relieve the Romish Church of its civil support, tend also to concentrate the ecclesiastical power of the Church. Then the Bishops had something to lean against in the civil Government, but now the high offices are concentrated in the gift of the Pope. Let us not mislead ourselves that victory is won. Ecclesiastically that Church is now as powerful as it ever was, and especially is it so in this country. It behooves us, therefore, to work energetically. He referred to a Mr. LAWRENCE, formerly a member of his church, who is now engaged in distributing the Bible in Spain, and urged that instead of one such man there should be twenty. There should be established a Christian college in Rome, for the dissemination of the Gospel throughout Italy. He was sure all present would wish to have a share in the establishment of such a college. Dr. THOMPSON recited instances of several persons being persecuted in France, Spain and Italy, for reading and teaching the Bible, and contrasted that time with the present, when perfect religious freedom exists in all those countries. In conclusion he urged that aid be liberally afforded the Society in their present efforts.

Rev. JOSEPH MULLENS, D. D., of London, said he had lived in India nearly all his life, and had traveled over a great portion of China, but he could hardly understand what that had to do with Italy, except that the Gospel which was good for India would be equally good for Italy. Millions of copies of the Scriptures have, within a few years, been introduced into Spain and Austria. This was a quiet but sure preparation for the acceptance of the preaching of the Gospel. This course has met with acceptance from all save the priests. He advocated the employment of natives of Italy, Spain and France, in the efforts made in those countries, as they would be more acceptable to the people, and concluded with the hope that now the Gospel would have free course, run and be glorified in those countries.

The President gave notice that subscriptions could be sent to Room No. 20 Bible House, after which the meeting was concluded by singing and the benediction.

OTHER SERVICES.

Why Are Bad Men Permitted to Prosper?—Views of Henry Ward Beecher.

At Plymouth Church, yesterday morning, the pastor, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, preached a highly interesting doctrinal sermon upon the subject of "God's exceeding great love to man." In the course of his remarks he stated that, however much skeptics might sneer, and philosophers reason from analogy, and from cause to effect, as to the uselessness of a Divine Revelation, the wisest of them, in all ages, had been unable to tell, without the light of God's Word, why it is, if God be the essence and embodiment of love, that he permits so much sorrow, misery and degradation throughout the world. The wise and the good are often those most deeply afflicted, while those who practice vice, in places high and low, seem to ride on a triumphal car to the height of worldly prosperity. The ways of God were inscrutable and past finding out, but by the aid of the revealed word some things were made plain which otherwise would be incomprehensible. In the great hereafter he believed that those who in this life had passed through fiery furnaces for the sake of truth and virtue, would be better enabled to understand the wisdom and the love of the Creator.

The house was crowded in every part, and several hundreds of late comers went away, unable to obtain standing-room within hearing distance of the speaker. Previous to the sermon, the ceremony of christening infants was performed by the pastor.

Dedication of a Mission Chapel in Jersey City.

The "Bethel," a chapel erected by the aid of the friends of the Morgan-street Mission, on South Eighth-street, Jersey City, was dedicated yesterday afternoon. A large audience assembled at 3½ o'clock to listen to the services which were conducted by prominent clergymen of the various churches. The invocation, pronounced by Rev. H. A. CORDO, opened the services, after which Rev. Mr. STEVENSON read the Scriptures, and Rev. Mr. VERRENDER offered prayer. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL, President of Rutgers College. His subject was, "The Duty which we owe to Christ." An address was made by Rev. J. H. SUYDAM, and after the usual exercises the dedicatory services closed. The chapel is a commodious frame building, and cost the Mission $6,000.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

An election to fill the vacancy caused by the sudden death of the late Mr. BENJAMIN NATHAN, the lamented President of Mount Sinai Hospital, was held at the hospital, yesterday morning. Hon. EMANUEL B. HART, for a long time the efficient Vice-President, was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy. Hon. JOHN A. LEWIS, late Secretary, was elected Vice-President, Mr. JOHN M. LAWRENCE, Secretary, and Mr. LEWIS MAY remains Treasurer. Arrangements for the fair, to be held at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, in the latter part of November, for the benefit of the new hospital now building, are progressing satisfactorily, and great results are anticipated.

The Central Park meteorological report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer, mean, 30.068 inches; maximum, at 12 M., Sept. 29, 30.204 inches; minimum, at 3 A. M., Oct. 1, 29.764 inches; range, .440 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 69.2°; maximum, at 3 P. M., Sept. 25, 85.2°; minimum, at 5 A. M., Sept. 28, 61.5°; range, 23.7°. Sept. 30, rain from 6½ A. M. to 12 P. M.; amount of water, 1.63 inches. Oct. 1, rain from —— A. M. to 2½ A. M.; amount of water, .02 inch. Total amount of water for week, 1.65 inches. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,159 miles.

A large meeting of Hebrew ladies was held, yesterday noon, at the Bnai Jeshurun Synagogue, to make arrangements for taking part in the annual fair for the joint benefit of the Mount Sinai Hospital and the Hebrew Benevolent Society. Dr. SIMEON N. LEO, Capt. WISE and Mr. EMANUEL DE YOUNG made brief addresses. The organization was completed by electing Mrs. HENRY LEO President and Mrs. A. S. ROSENBAUM Treasurer. A meeting of the Committee will be held on Thursday evening, at the same place, to receive contributions and make further arrangements for the fair, which promises to be a grand success.

The work of removing the telegraph poles on the Printing-House-square side of the City Hall Park was accomplished, yesterday, and was attended with considerable peril to persons who were passing at the time. The substitutes for the old posts are smaller, and are placed within the line of the new street curb. They will probably be whitened or daubed, after the fashion of the lamp-posts.

At the American Jockey Club Fall meeting, at Jerome Park, on Oct. 6, 8, 11, 13 and 15, the Club stand will be open to the public. The list of entries, published in the TIMES Saturday, gives promise of an unusually interesting series of contests.

Patrolman PHILIP FITZPATRICK, of the Thirteenth Precinct, died yesterday of consumption.

MARY SULLIVAN, of No. 279 Mott-street, was, last evening, stabbed in the head by MARTIN CONWAY, receiving a serious wound. CONWAY escaped.

The *Cambria* and *Magic* race will not be sailed until next week. On Monday, the 10th, the *Cambria* will go up to Sandy Hook, where she will remain in readiness to suit all challengers, twenty miles to windward and return.

DAVID RHOADES, of No. 320 East Twenty-third-street, last evening assaulted his wife CATHARINE with a dinner-pail, causing a serious scalp-wound. He was arrested and locked up in the East Twenty-second-street Police Station.

The body of a male infant was found, yesterday, at the foot of Leroy-street.

BROOKLYN.

At an early hour yesterday morning PATRICK DOOLEY and WM. FITZGERALD, residents of King-street, near Concord, while in the liquor-store of JOHN O'BRIEN, at the corner of Van Brunt and Sullivan streets, had a quarrel, in the course of which DOOLEY drew a pistol and discharged it full in FITZGERALD's face, inflicting several pretty severe flesh-wounds. The weapon was loaded with buck-shot. The wounded man was taken to his home and DOOLEY was arrested.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in BERNARD McMAHON's stable, on Prince-street, caused, it is believed, by an incendiary. On opening the stable door, a horse belonging to Mr. McMAHON was found lying, with its throat cut, bleeding to death. The damage caused by the fire was slight.

The body of an infant was found inclosed in a cigar-box, in the water at Harbeck's arch, yesterday morning, by an officer of the First Precinct.

About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, JAS. STANBURY, twelve years of age, while playing in a new building in Washington-avenue, near Myrtle, fell from the third story to the cellar, and sustained serious if not fatal injuries.

ISAAC ORR was arrested, yesterday, for stabbing a boy named JOSEPH LIND with a pocket-knife in the left breast, in front of his residence, No. 63 Broadway, E. D., on Saturday night.

A fire occurred in the residence of DENNIS REARDON, at the corner of Dykeman and Van Brunt streets, last night, caused by some children who had been playing with matches. The loss on furniture was about $600, and on the building $75. No insurance.

NEW-JERSEY.

Yesterday morning, between 5 and 6 o'clock, a crowd of thirty or forty roughs took possession of McMAHON's cask yard, at the foot of Morris-street, Jersey City. A ring was formed, a referee appointed, and two of the party engaged in a prize-fight, which lasted half an hour. The residents in that locality watched the progress of the battle, and looked about for policemen, but found none, the night patrol having left their beats at 5 o'clock. None of the party were arrested, therefore, and after fighting out their battle they left the neighborhood.

St. John's F. M. T. A. B. Society held a public temperance meeting at their new hall, in Gregory-street, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon. A number of societies from Jersey City, Hoboken and New-York were present, and speeches were made by Mr. JOHN DUNN, Mr. H. T. CARROLL, Mr. WILSON, and others.

The house of Mr. E. F. C. YOUNG, in Claremont-avenue, Jersey City, was entered by burglars during Saturday night. About $800 worth of silver was carried away. The thieves afterward entered the house of Mr. J. H. CARNES, next door to Mr. YOUNG's, but the occupants being aroused they fled.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The market was quiet and steady. Its course during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.
Consols for money	92	92⅛
Consols for account	92	92⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	90⅞	90⅞
United States 5-20s of 1865, (old,)	89¾	89¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	88¾	88¾
United States 10-40s	85	85
Illinois Central Railroad Shares	113	113
Erie Railroad Shares	18	18
Atlantic and G. W. Railroad Shares	26	26

FRANKFORT, Sept. 30—Evening.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed heavy at 94⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1—1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market opened dull and closed quiet. Middling Uplands, 8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8½d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. PRODUCE—Turpentine, 28s. 6d.@29s. ⅌ cwt. PROVISIONS—Cheese, 65s. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—TALLOW firmer, but unchanged.

ANTWERP, Oct. 1—Evening.—PETROLEUM closed quiet at 52½f. for Standard White.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 2.—United States Bonds closed yesterday at 94⅛ for Five-Twenties of 1862.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

OSWEGO, Oct. 1.—FLOUR in moderate demand and market steady; sales 1,700 bbls., at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring; $6 75 for Amber Winter; $7 50 for White; $8 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull and unchanged; sales 1,000 bushels old No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 17. CORN dull; sales 6,000 bushels Indiana, to arrive, at 79c. OATS selling in car-lots at 48½c. BARLEY quiet; Up-lake Canada held at $1 10 without buyers. CORN-MEAL $2 for bolted, $1 90 for unbolted, ⅌ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $25@$26; Middlings, $30@$33 ⅌ ton. HIGHWINES, 87c. Canal FREIGHTS firmer, but not quotably higher; Wheat, 8c.; Corn, 7¼c.; Barley, 7c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson; $4 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 63c.; to New-York, 48c.; to Albany, 46c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $6 30; to New-York, $4 80; to Albany, $4 60 ⅌ ton. Lake IMPORTS—Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 19,000 bushels; Barley, 21,800 bushels. Canal EXPORTS—Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Oats, 14,700 bushels; Barley, 9,600 bushels; Lumber, 1,238,000 feet.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR firmer; Spring Extras, $5@$5 75. WHEAT advancing; in active demand at $1 09¾; afternoon fairly active at $1 09¾@$1 09½. CORN closed advancing and excited at 64c.@64½c. for No. 2; afternoon, quiet at 65c. OATS closed advancing; No. 2 at 37c.@37½c. RYE closed advancing; No. 2 at 71c. BARLEY quiet and firm; No. 2 at 91c.@91½c. HIGHWINES nominal. Mess PORK, $25@$25 25. LARD, 15½c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 11¼@11½c. Live HOGS dull at $8 50@$8 62½. CATTLE dull and nominal. RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 79,000 bushels Wheat, 75,000 bushels Corn, 61,000 bushels Oats, 14,000 bushels Rye, 37,000 bushels Barley, 1,800 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 156,000 bushels Wheat, 49,000 bushels Corn, 31,000 bushels Oats, 22,000 bushels Rye, 40,000 bushels Barley, 1,500 Hogs. FREIGHTS steady; 3½c. for Oats, 4½c. for Corn, and 5c. for Wheat, to Buffalo.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 1.—COTTON dull and unsettled and panicky; difficult to quote; Middling, 15½c. asked. FLOUR quiet and weak; Family, $5 75@$6. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN advancing, with a fair demand at 70c. RYE firm and scarce at 80c.@82c. OATS firm with a fair demand at 34c.@44c. BARLEY dull and nominally $1 05@$1 10 for Fall. PROVISIONS dull and nominal, with no sales. Mess PORK quoted at $24 25. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 11¼c.; Sides, 13¾c. BACON—Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16c.; Clear Sides, 17c. LARD, 14¾c. Live HOGS dull and drooping at $7 75@$8 25. TOBACCO steady and unchanged. WHISKY higher, with a fair demand at 85c.@86c. EXCHANGE, par.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 1.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 200 bbls.; Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 13,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—By canal—Wheat, 52,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels; Oats, 23,000 bushels; By railroad—Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels. FREIGHTS have an upward tendency, but with no change of price. FLOUR—Fair trade; sales, 480 bbls., part City ground, at $5 50@$5 75 for No. 1 Spring; $6 50 for Amber. WHEAT dull; sales, 75,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, at about $1 18. CORN dull; sales of car-lots No. 2 Western at 75c. OATS dull, and held at 45c. Other articles dull and unchanged.

TOLEDO, Oct. 1.—FLOUR steady, with a moderate demand. WHEAT steady, with a moderate demand; No. 1 Red, $1 20; No. 2 Red, $1 15. CORN steady; No. 1 White, 69c.@69½c.; No. 2, 65½c. OATS steady, with a moderate demand; No. 1, 43c.; No. 2, 39c. FREIGHTS firm at 3½c. to Buffalo, 7c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 1.—BAGGING firm at 24½c.@30c. COTTON dull; Middling, 15c. FLOUR firm; Extra Family, $5. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN dull and unchanged. RYE dull at 80c. OATS dull and unchanged at 45c. Mess PORK, $25. BACON quiet and unchanged. LARD dull at 15c. HAMS—Sweet-cured, 24½c.@25c. WHISKY quiet; Raw-proof, 87c. TOBACCO—Sales, 74 hhds. Frosted Trash and Lugs to Good Lugs, $5@$6 75; Low to Good Leaf, $7@$16 50; sales for eleven months past, 41,000 hhds.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 1.—COTTON in good demand; Middling, 14½c.@14¾c.; sales, 800 bales; net receipts, 2,578 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,050 bales; stock, 20,764 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 1.—COTTON active at full prices; Middling, 15c.@15¼c.; sales, 2,800 bales; net receipts, 1,169 bales; coastwise, 140 bales; total, 1,309 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,334 bales; stock, 29,164 bales.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 1.—WHEAT dull; No. 1 Red, $1 18; No. 2 Red, $1 14. CORN nominal. OATS steady at 43c. PETROLEUM quiet; Refined, 22½c. for car-lots; Crude, $4 40.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 1.—COTTON dull at 14c.@14½c.; receipts, 427 bales; exports, 333 bales. Market unchanged, with little doing, owing to the weather and monthly settlements.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 1.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 07½. CORN nominal. OATS nominal. RYE—No. 2, 71c. BARLEY—Spring No. 2, 89c.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 1.—COTTON dull and prices have declined ½c.; Middling, 14¼c.; sales, 200 bales; net receipts, 1,536 bales; stock, 7,576 bales.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 16c.; sales, 150 bales; net receipts, 60 bales; coastwise, 625 bales; total, 685 bales; stock, 4,500 bales.

MOBILE, Oct. 1.—COTTON firm; Middling, 14½c.; sales, 700 bales; net receipts, 426 bales; exports, coastwise, 43 bales; stock, 15,548 bales.

NORFOLK, Oct. 1.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 14¼c.; sales, 50 bales; net receipts, 839 bales; exports, coastwise, 764 bales; stock, 2,713 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 1.—COTTON dull and nominal; Good Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 226 bales; exports, coastwise, 269 bales; stock, 6,188 bales.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 1.—COTTON market weaker; sales, 855 bales; Middlings at 14c.@14¼c.; receipts, 820 bales. It was raining all the day.

DETROIT, Oct. 1.—WHEAT dull; Extra, $1 33½@$1 36; No. 1, $1 23@$1 24; Regular, $1 10. OATS dull at 41c.

[Advertisement.]
NATIONAL BANK OF CASTLETON, N. Y.,
Sept. 26, 1870.

E. Holmes, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Our bank was saved last night from robbery by your sleepless little watchman. An attempt was made about 2 o'clock to effect an entrance by raising a window in the adjoining room, which, of course, aroused my family and saved us from danger, and frightened away the burglars without giving me the privilege of a parting salute.

Hastily yours,
E. D. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 3 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	5 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Samaria	Oct. 3	New-York	Liverpool
City of Baltimore	Oct. 4	New-York	Liverpool
Westphalia	Oct. 4	New-York	Hamburg
Scotia	Oct. 5	New-York	Liverpool
[illegible]	Oct. 5	New-York	London
Nevada	Oct. 6	New-York	Liverpool
Batavia	Oct. 6	New-York	Liverpool
Helvetia	Oct. 8	New-York	Liverpool
Tarifa	Oct. 8	New-York	Liverpool
City of Paris	Oct. 8	New-York	Liverpool
Cambria	Oct. 8	New-York	Glasgow

FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.

Arizona	Oct. 4	New-York	Aspinwall
Morro Castle	Oct. 6	New-York	Havana

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship General Barnes, from Savannah.—L. Mallman, Dr. Thomas, Mrs. J. G. Thomas, Miss M. W. Owens, G. W. Maxwell, N. Rosenberg, J. Potedan, W. C. Odon, C. J. Wiegert, Miss M. A. Owens, 2 children and nurse, Master Owens, Wm. Pessels, C. Fridenberg, J. T. Norris, L. Cohen.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:58 | Sun sets.....5:39 | Moon sets.12:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..2:18 | Gov. Island.....3:07 | Hell Gate...4:29

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Oct. 2.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Clyde, Hunter, Charleston Sept. 28, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Sept. 30, at 11 A. M., 10 miles N. of Frying Pan Shoals, passed steam-ship Yazoo; N. of Cape Hatteras, steam-ship South Carolina, hence for Charleston.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah Sept. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

United States steam-frigate Guerriere, Stevens, Portsmouth, N. H.

Ship Star of Hope, of Boston, Gage, Liverpool 43 ds., with mdse. and 1 passenger to Samuel G. Reed & Co. Had heavy W. gales the entire passage. 27th ult., 100 miles E. of George's, picked up a schr.'s boat; was apparently but a short time in the water; in her were two blocks, on the sheaves of which was stamped "A. & D. & Co.," N. L., Ct.; the boat was painted green inside and black outside, with green upper streak and broad white water line; was 17 ds. W. of the Banks.

Ship Sandusky, Norton, Liverpool 48 ds., with mdse. to Sturges, Clearman & Co. Made the passage far N. and had fine weather to lon. 5 20; had the late heavy gales on the 12th and 19th, but sustained no damage; passed, between lon. 55 and 62, much wreckage; 24th, lat. 44 30, lon. 61 50, was boarded by schr. H. S. Boynton, of and for Lemorne, Me., with 1,500 quintals fish.

Ship Avon, (of London,) Owens, Antwerp 45 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Experienced rough weather from lon. 30; 19th, 20th and 21st had a hurricane from S. E. to N. W.; lost fore and main-topsail and split other sails.

Bark Frances Bourneut, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Oliver, Newport, Eng., 45 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Sept. 19, lat. 41 05, lon. 61 30, during a heavy gale from N. N. E., which lasted 6 hours, lost foresail, fore and main upper topsail, lower fore-topsail, topgallant sail, and sprung foremast and main yard; was 16 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Triumph, (of Portland,) Cheney, Cow Bay 22 ds., with 513 tons coal to C. B. Swain & Son—vessel to Miller & Houghton. 23d, lat. 42 45, lon. 65 20, passed the wreck of a fishing schr., dismasted and derelict, apparently not long in that condition, W. A. T. being the first letters of her name.

Bark Ephraim Williams, Heath, Dix Island, with stone to New-York Post-office.

Brig Æolus, (of Halifax,) Seabrook, Fowey, Eng., 55 ds., with 340 tons china clay to Hollowell & Gillespie—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Aug. 23, passed a quantity of deals; picked up a few, which were burned. Sept. 18 and 19, had a hurricane from S. E. to N. N. E. by W., barometer falling from 30.5 to 28.6; sprung foremast, broke wheel and lost a number of sails; had alternate gales and calms the entire passage. 29th, lat. 42, lon. 60, saw ship Phœnix, of Liverpool, bound E.

Brig M. B. Nickerson, (Br.,) Connor, Cow Bay 15 ds., with coal to Manhattan Gas-light Co.—vessel to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; 19th had a heavy gale from N. E.

Brig Eva N. Johnson, Johnson, Boston 4 ds., with ice to Washington Ice Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig B. F. Nash, Dow, Cow Bay 16 ds., with coal to Block-house Mining Co.—vessel to Warren Ray & Co.

Brig H. Means, Tracy, Bangor, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke & Co.

Schr. Geo. W. Cummins, Bolt, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Elizabeth, Thompson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Francis Burritt, French, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sandalphon, Marden, Pembroke, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. A. M. C. Smith, Hays, Brown's Banks, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Caroline Knight, Crossley, Lubec, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. John Lancaster, Williams, East Greenwich, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Abby Weld, Baxter, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. San Luis, Mapes, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Silas Wright, Brown, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hattie S. Collins, Hill, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. Raven's Wing, Hart, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Kate J. Hoyt, Parker, New-Haven, for Georgetown.

Schr. L. & M. Reed, Forester, New-Haven, for Georgetown.

Schr. J. J. Harris, Harris, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Charlie Cobb, Kennedy, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Burmah, Hingley, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. American Chief, Snow, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. Angeline Van Cleaf, Heath, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Belle of the Bay, Emmons, Cape Sable, with fish to H. C. Rodgers.

Schr. C. L. Lovering, Philips, Taunton.

Schr. Stephen Waterbury, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Thos. Potter, Harding, New-Bedford.

Schr. Minquas, Heany, Providence.

Schr. A. Condell, Bager, Millstone Point.

Schr. Clotilde, Clark, Northport, for Albany.

Schr. Fannie Hazard, Baldwin, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Kate Kallahan, Avery, New-London.

Schr. Lizzie, Taylor, Hartford.

Schr. Anthony Burton, Johnson, Providence.

Schr. E. H. Brazos, Smith, Hartford.

Schr. S. W. Ponder, Lincoln, Taunton.

Schr. Laura Hatch, Hill, Hartford, for Rondout.

Schr. George Gillum, Buell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Golden Rule, Mills, New-Haven.

Schr. Emma White, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Haze, McName, Greenwich.

Schr. Warren Gates, Smith, Greenwich.

Schr. St. Mary, Davis, Providence, for Philadelphia.

WIND—Sunset, E. S. E., cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—Arr. steamer Prometheus, from Georgetown, D. C.; barks Volunteer, from Palermo, and Elizabeth, from Malaga; brig L. L. Squires, from Malaga.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 2—Arr. schrs. Ella Hodsden, Gettysburg, O. Jamison, from New-York.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 2.—The bark Warren White, recently wrecked near Chingoteague Shoals, was towed in here today, totally dismasted.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 2.—Arr. brig Osseo, from New-York; schr. George E. Smoot, from Richmond, Va.

Spoken, &c.

Sept. 6, lat. 32 40, lon. 37 56, signaled bark Abby N. Franklin, Holbrook, Leghorn, for Philadelphia, 28 ds. out.

Sept. 17, lat. 43 12, lon. 53 30, ship Montana, St. John, N. B., for Liverpool, 6 ds. out.

Sept. 3, lat. 44, lon. 49, spoke bark Cariban, Swansea, for Quebec, 18 ds. out.

Sept. 4, lat. 44, lon. 49, spoke schr. Abby Marton, of Plymouth, 700 qtls. fish.

Sept. 23, on E. end of George's Banks, spoke schr. Chas. H. Brown, commenced fishing that day.

Sept. 24, N. of George's Banks, spoke schr. Abby Heath, bound home.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 2.—The steam-ship Minnesota, from New-York, touched here at 1½ o'clock this morning.

FOR SALE, A SMALL AMOUNT OF THE

Seven per cent. Gold Loan

OF THE

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON,

AND

WESTERN RAILWAY.

A large proportion of the former lot advertised having been disposed of, the subscriber begs to call the attention of investors to the VERY MODERATE PRICE asked for the few remaining bonds.

JOHN D. PRINCE,
No. 7 New-st.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Grand, Square and Upright

PIANO-FORTES.

PIANOS made to order to suit any style of FURNITURE.
PIANOS taken in exchange, sold on installments, rented, tuned and repaired.
Constantly in store, a large assortment of second-hand PIANOS of our own and other makers.

WARE-ROOMS,
No. 11 East 14th-st.,
Between Union-square and 5th-av.

"RUSSIAN BRACES."
The best Suspenders ever worn.

READY TO-MORROW
IN THE
New-York Weekly,
New-York Weekly,
New-York Weekly,

MRS. M. V. VICTOR'S GREAT STORY

WHO OWNED THE JEWELS?
WHO OWNED THE JEWELS?
WHO OWNED THE JEWELS?

MRS. M. V. VICTOR'S GREAT STORY
READY TO-MORROW IN THE
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,

ILLUSTRATES THE REMARKABLE CAREER
OF THE
Heiress of the Sandal-Wood Chest.
Heiress of the Sandal-Wood Chest.
Heiress of the Sandal-Wood Chest.

MRS. M. V. VICTOR,
MRS. M. V. VICTOR,
MRS. M. V. VICTOR,

AUTHOR OF THE
DEAD LETTER and THE FIGURE EIGHT,
DEAD LETTER and THE FIGURE EIGHT,
DEAD LETTER and THE FIGURE EIGHT,
Will hereafter write exclusively for the
NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

And in the issue for this week commences
HER LAST AND GREATEST STORY,
WHO OWNED THE JEWELS?
WHO OWNED THE JEWELS?
WHO OWNED THE JEWELS?

IN WHICH SHE DEPICTS
The Fate of a Coquette,
The Visions of a Fortune-Hunter,
The Schemes of the Mad Alchemist,
The Fop Who Became a Hero,
The Strange Murder.

MRS. VICTOR'S GREAT STORY,
ENTITLED
Who Owned the Jewels?
Who Owned the Jewels?
Who Owned the Jewels?
OR, THE
Heiress of the Sandal-Wood Chest,
Heiress of the Sandal-Wood Chest,
Heiress of the Sandal-Wood Chest,
WILL BE READY TO-MORROW, IN THE
NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS-DEALERS.
PRICE SIX CENTS PER COPY.

THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF A
Trunk Railroad
IN
NEW-YORK STATE,
PAYING
7 PER CENT. IN GOLD,
ARE OFFERED AT PAR.

THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD, which will be 400 miles in its total length from New-York to Oswego, including the Auburn branch, has

NEARLY 300 MILES OF ROAD ALREADY COMPLETED AND IN PROFITABLE OPERATION

on the Northern section, extending southerly from the City of Oswego, and intersecting the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Sidney Plains. Work is being vigorously pushed on other portions of the line; and it is the expectation of the Company to have at least 100 miles more in operation before the close of the present season.

THE LOCAL BUSINESS

is already large, and the Company has just concluded a contract with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company for transporting the coal of that large and wealthy corporation to the northern sections of the State. This will add so largely to the business and profits of that section of the road, already controlling the local traffic of one of the most populous and fertile districts of the State, that its NET earnings, without the aid of through business, can hardly be less than 7 per cent. on its entire cost, which is 100 per cent. in excess of the interest on its bonds.

A STRONG POINT

in regard to these bonds, is the fact that the issue is strictly limited to $20,000 per mile of finished road, and BEHIND THE BONDS IS

A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF NEARLY $7,000,000,

which affords ample guarantee of the financial strength of the Company.

THE BONDS.

They are issued in denominations of $1,000; may be either coupon or registered, at the option of the purchaser; bear seven per cent. gold interest, free of income tax, payable on the 1st of January and July in New-York City, and have twenty-five years to run to maturity.

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